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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS  
ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, \$4.00; CANADA, \$4.50; FOREIGN, \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. IV

NEW YORK, APRIL 17, 1918

No. 32

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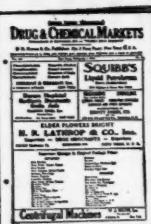
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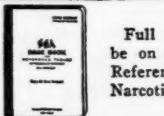


## Era Price List—Issued Annually

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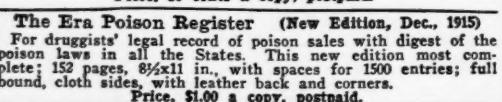
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## The British Dye Industry

Great Britain is awakening to the immediate necessity of expanding the dyestuffs industry in order to meet present war requirements and German competition when commercial relations are restored. The head of the Bradford Dyers' Association in a recent address called for the co-operation of such powerful organizations as Brunner Mond's, Castner Kellner's, the United Alkali Company, the South Metropolitan Gas Company and others in order to obtain adequate capital and the crude materials necessary in the manufacture of dyes.

The stupendous German organization was cited and the heavy investments in the color industry in America. The speaker, Milton S. Sharp, chairman of the Board of Directors, said that lack of unity of effort had prevented manufacturers from making the progress expected when the industry was established in England. Jealousy and strife were largely responsible for the delay in producing the aniline colors needed in the textile trade.

Unless Great Britain can make dyes as good, as cheap and in as great variety as Germany can supply, the Chairman said, the inevitable consequence must be that the exportation of British textiles will be placed in serious peril. The Government had failed to recognize the fact that the dyestuffs industry is essentially a war industry and its establishment should have been undertaken side by side with the manufacture of high explosives, so nearly akin in nature and origin to aniline dyes. There are suggestions in the speech for consideration by the United States Government and the dyestuffs manufacturers of America. United action, large capital, ample resources for obtaining crudes and intermediates are absolutely essential to success either in war or peace.

## Profits In Potash

Millions were made by the German Potash Syndicate before the war, but the profits came from sales in the United States and other countries using large quantities of fertilizer. There was no limitation on the price of export material, but the Government controls the price charged for potash sold in Germany. There being no market for potash outside of Germany, now, the Syndicate companies are losing millions instead of making them because the cost of production has increased, and they cannot raise prices in Germany. The deposits of potash lie in bedded planes like coal and are mined at considerable depth which is a large factor in the cost of production.

In America, on the contrary, the potash companies are making large profits because of the scarcity. The sources are limited. Plants in Chile operated by American companies produce a small supply. The lakes of Nebraska furnish about one-third of the output. Searles Lake in California is a source also, and kelp gathered on the Pacific Coast yields a fair percentage of potash. Cement plants could produce the needed domestic supply, but comparatively few mills have installed the necessary machinery. It is also made from molasses.

Potash is selling around \$275 a ton against a pre-war price of \$50. It sold as high as \$450 a ton in 1916. It is a tempting investment just at this time, but might not prove profitable if the domestic product had to compete with German importations. Capital is timid and fears to venture into an industry that might collapse after the war.

### Chemical Progress in Canada

Canadian chemists were spurred to action soon after the outbreak of the war by the shortage reported in chemicals needed in the industries and for medicines for the army. Many companies were formed and those financially able to carry out research work were finally established. They are now making aspirin, phenacetin, potassium permanganate, oil of mustard, glycero-phosphates and many other products formerly imported. Salvarsan is made in sufficient quantities to meet the domestic demand, and large contracts have been filled for the British Government. Aspirin is not patented in Canada but the name is registered as a trade mark and the Canadian Government refuses to cancel it on the ground that Germany might retaliate by taking similar action against Canadian trade marks.

Pine oil formerly imported from the United States, is to be manufactured from the Canadian pine. Investigations and experiments resulted in a product which has stood the tests of the Forest Products Laboratories and Mines Branch at Ottawa which found it well suited to the flotation process of reducing metallic ores. It was also discovered that a cheaper substitute for flotation purposes is creosote oil produced as a by-product in wood distillation.

### "Here's Your Quinine, Sir"

A recent order placed by the Government called for 20,000,000 tablets of quinine sulphate with three grains to the tablet. Figuring each cinchona tree as supplying an average of 200 pounds of bark, the 60,000,000 grains of quinine will be the product of 561 cinchona trees. As each tree furnishes suitable bark for producing quinine but once in an average of 1½ years, it has required 561 years of growth to produce the 60,000,000 grains of quinine. To collect the bark, cure it and transport it from the tropical forests to the point of debarkation for New York, engaged the work of thousands of natives for several months.

Reaching New York, expert chemists will turn the bark into quinine sulphate. This in turn will

be worked into 3-grain tablets on automatic tablet machines, each with a capacity of 175,000 tablets a day. It will require 20,000 bottles to pack the tablets, each bottle holding 1,000 tablets. Then the labels must be printed. The bottles will be packed 50 to a wooden case—a total of 400.

Only one who has been in actual touch with the filling of an order of this size can realize what a maze of detail and machine-like co-ordination between the various departments of a great manufacturing plant is necessary to fill such an order without interrupting the routine activities of the plant. When this stupendous order is finally put up the manufacturer will deliver the goods to Uncle Sam with the brief remark that the retail druggist makes to you when you buy half a dozen 5-grain capsules: "Here's your quinine, sir."

### American Dyes for Americans

The insertion of a clause in the constitution of the American Dyestuff Manufacturers' Association declaring that "no concerns having affiliation with concerns doing business in those countries now at war with the United States or its allies shall be eligible to membership" is a challenge to German manufacturers by the American dyestuff industry. It means that the big companies in this country now feel strong enough to hold the trade monopolized by the Germans before the war.

The fact that the controlling interests in the American manufacturers' association are the most powerful in the dyestuff industry, and will be financially able to meet almost any contingency that may arise, leaves no room for doubt that Germany will find it extremely difficult to regain her pre-war trade in dyestuffs in the United States. In fact, by the time this war is ended, there will be no demand in this country for anything "made in Germany."

### THE HAND THAT FEEDS YOU



HE HAS GIVEN YOU EVERYTHING YOU POSSESS



WILL YOU LEND SOME OF IT BACK TO HIM?

## Clean Out the Frauds

### *Manufacturers and Dealers Endorse Necessity of Suppressing Dishonesty in Drug, Chemical and Dye Fields*

These frauds are a grave menace to the future development of our drug, dye, and chemical trades. No technical advances, no commercial acumen, no protective tariff can offset the damage they do the good name of all American chemical products. Users of chemicals, drugs and dyes, here and abroad, must be able to buy with confidence from American makers and dealers, or they will buy elsewhere. This is an axiom so plain that it becomes the imperative first duty of every honest American chemical manufacturer and every honest American dealer in chemical products to tear these leeches loose. Self preservation demands the cleaning out of these frauds and fakers. *Editorial from DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, April 10, 1918.*

**Wm. A. Hamann, Treasurer,  
Roesler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York.**

We note your editorial on frauds which interests me, inasmuch as I have given this matter some thought and, by reason of this thought, realize the difficulty of the situation.

It is quite easy to denounce and pursue so-called "fly-by-night-concerns" that are infesting the drug and chemical trade at the present time, but there are many chances that in a general pursuit we are more likely to catch the innocent small beginner—and we all at some certain time have been beginners. That a campaign of this kind is most difficult, in order to avoid striking the honorable beginner whom every opportunity that he is entitled to, should be offered.

There is in my mind one remedy, which lies with the trade papers; they should be more circumspect in accepting advertising matter from new concerns, and this very suggestion is as open to the danger just mentioned as many other ideas. An exchange of experiences of established concerns is perhaps the only method that would safeguard against mistakes.

**Chas. L. Huisking, President,**

**Chas. L. Huisking, Inc., New York.**

Your editorial under the heading of "Clean Out the Frauds" deserves to be read and carefully digested by every legitimate house connected with any branch of the drug and chemical business.

I have persistently tried to impress upon buyers and sellers alike, the necessity of exercising great care in their dealings with firms of unknown antecedents and the need for such care is becoming more necessary right along.

I hope therefore, that your editorial will be widely read and wish to compliment you on its accuracy and clear pointedness.

**Harry P. Meeker,**

**of Edward P. Meeker, Manufacturers' Agent, N. Y.**

We, as brokers have been fully aware for a long time that there has been a growing tendency toward unscrupulous practices by some in the chemical and dyestuff business. It appears to me that all of the legitimate manufacturers, dealers and brokers would be glad to lend a hand in this cleaning out process. It is a wellknown fact that a number of fake dealers spring up over night and have their offices in their hat. It is this element that is causing the trouble, and they must be picked out and cleaned out. Everyone knows that adulterations, short weights, disregard

for contracts, and the like are causing considerable bother and the fellows who are responsible for such practices must be ousted and now is the time to do it. It is interesting to note the number of complaints heard daily in the trade and nine times out of ten when the trouble is traced to its origin it is the little fellow who has caused the trouble. These so-called dealers have no regard whatever for business ethics. They figure "get it while the getting is good."

Speaking from the standpoint of the broker, I believe that the great majority of them are honest business men. They essentially must be, because it does not take long to pick out the broker who is not handling things on the level. You often hear the broker spoken of as a non-producer, and the like, but the legitimate broker is recognized as very much of a necessity and where we have trouble is when stocks get into the hands of these dishonest and fake dealers who juggle the stocks around among dealers of their own class and greatly inflate the value of the product.

Such a movement as DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS has started should get the hearty support of every one in the trade, and I believe that if they do support you that it will not be long before these leeches are eliminated.

**H. Gardner McKerrow,**

**E. F. Drew & Co., Inc., New York.**

I have read your fraud editorial which strikes me as being well expressed and timely, and one which should do a great deal of good.

I cannot help pointing out, however, that there is nothing in this that I did not cover in my first address to the Dyestuff Convention, and I believe I was almost the first to point out publicly these conditions, as well as the still more mischievous one of the bribery which has been prevalent in the dyestuff trade. I am not getting much credit for this by the gentlemen who are stealing my thunder—although I cannot call it my thunder really, and I suppose I should be content to have blazed the way.

The new Dyestuff Manufacturers Association is constructing itself almost entirely on the lines I originally laid out, although this does not, of course, apply to the operations of the Dyestuff Manufacturers' Institute, of the ideas of which I do not claim the paternity.

I do not myself believe that there is any extent of German propaganda behind these matters, but that it is simply the inevitable instinct to "get rich quick," which is characteristic of a certain type of our American business men.

## Making Pine Oil in Canada

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Montreal, Canada, April 16.—An important discovery has been made as the result of a series of experiments made by the Forest Products Laboratories of the Canadian Government at Montreal to ascertain whether pine oil, hitherto imported from the Southern States, could be produced from Canadian pine. Pine oil has latterly been much used by the silver mining companies for the treatment of ore by the oil flotation process, and owing to the growing demand for it in the United States, Canadian operators were threatened with a shortage. The Canadian Government commissioned the officials of the Forest Products Laboratories to experiment with a view of establishing the possibility of producing pine oil from Canadian red pine, which is a much less resinous wood than the Southern pine.

The investigation proved successful, not only in producing pine oil, but in the discovery that a cheaper substitute for flotation purposes could be found in creosote oil produced as a by-product in wood distillation. The oils obtained at the Laboratory were tested by the Mines Branch at Ottawa and found well suited to the flotation process for reducing metallic ores. This will provide a new market for the wood-distilling industry in addition to relieving a situation that was becoming serious in connection with silver mining.

### CONVENTION OF U. S. CHAMBER

Harry A. Wheeler, Federal Food Administrator for Illinois, was unanimously elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at the meeting of the board of directors at the Chicago convention, last week.

Joseph H. De Frees was re-elected vice-president from the northern central division; R. G. Rhett, of Charleston, S. C., retiring president, who had previously been elected to a vacancy accredited to the Third District (South Atlantic States), was elected honorary vice-president. Charles Nagel, of St. Louis, Mo.; A. B. Farquhar, of York, Pa., and John H. Fahey, of Boston, Mass., were re-elected honorary vice-president. John Joy Edson, of Washington, D. C., was re-elected treasurer.

With the election of officers the three day session ended, after discussions of subjects connected with business and the war. Special stress was laid by the Chamber on the need of haste in shipbuilding, and resolutions were adopted pledging the support of the Chamber to all measures aimed to speed up ship construction.

Resolutions unanimously adopted urge the enactment of legislation for universal military service, reiterated the Chamber's endorsement of the Government control of prices, take a stand favoring unequivocally the elimination of all non-essential industries, and announce its willingness to back to the utmost all measures that have for their aim the winning of the war.

Prosecution of all persons, "alien enemies or others," who commit outrages against the Government or private industries engaged in Government work, was urged, and rigid enforcement of present legislation touching this subject demanded.

The annual statement of the Atlantic Refining Company shows net earnings of \$12,559,499, compared with \$9,371,258 for the year before. The company earned \$180.12 per share on the \$5,000,000 capital stock, compared with \$192.56 per share in 1916. Dividends totalled \$1,000,000, the same amount as for the preceding year. Surplus was \$8,006,309, compared with \$8,628,236 for the previous year.

### CHEMICAL PROGRESS IN CANADA

**Aspirin, Phenacetine and Potassium Permanganate Now Made in Fair Quantities—Company Hampered by Loss of Chemicals in Recent Fire**

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toronto, Canada, April 16—Considerable progress has been made by Canadian chemists in the production of chemicals, urgently required for industrial and medicinal purposes, and formerly obtained from Germany. Unexpected drawbacks have in some cases intervened. One of the most important undertakings of this character is the manufacture of aspirin, which is now successfully carried on in Toronto and would doubtless be more extensively undertaken, but for the refusal of the Canadian government to cancel the German trade mark. Aspirin is not patented in Canada, but has its name registered as a trade mark by Frederick Bayer of Prussia. The Government takes the ground that if they invalidate German trade marks here, Germany will retaliate by taking similar action with regard to Canadian trade marks.

A year ago three Canadian companies started to manufacture aspirin to sell at \$3.25 per lb., but on account of the German trade-mark they could not call their product by the name "aspirin." Two of them have abandoned its manufacture and the only company left in the field is the Chemical Products of Canada, Ltd., of Toronto. This company was incorporated in 1915 with a capital of \$42,000 to manufacture pharmaceutical preparations formerly made in Germany, and after experimenting for some time at great expense discovered a process for the production of aspirin. The trade mark difficulty was avoided by adopting for the product the name "acetyl-salicylic acid." The company, which employs 35 men, has been producing about 8,000 lbs. per month and supplies large quantities to the allied governments and exports to the United States in addition to the local demand. The company has also developed a process for making phenacetine, known in the United States as acetphenetidin, and subsequently one for the production of potassium permanganate. It is also making oil of mustard, and glycerophosphates and has other valuable products under research. The production of phenacetine amounts to from 3,000 to 4,000 lbs. per month.

On April 3rd, the Chemical Products Company sustained a severe loss by fire in its plant at 143 Van Horne Street, Toronto. The damage can hardly be estimated as a quantity of valuable chemicals were destroyed which are essential to the manufacture of their products and cannot at present be replaced as most of them come from the United States and the American Government has placed an embargo on their exportation. The damage to the factory can be repaired in a few weeks, but the inability to procure the necessary material unless it can be overcome by a relaxation of the embargo is a serious blow to the industry. The officers of the Chemical Products, Ltd., are T. E. O'Reilly, president; W. H. Van Winckel, vice-president, and G. G. Grover, secretary-treasurer.

Another Toronto company engaged in the work of manufacturing chemicals to replace those formerly imported from Germany is the Synthetic Drug Co., of 243 College Street, incorporated in 1914, of which E. N. McCallum is president. They employ about 100 people in the manufacture of salvarsan made under the original German patent formula. Their output amounts to about 50,000 tubes per month. They are supplying the allied governments as well as the domestic market.

Time Fights for Germany—Buy Bonds Now.

## The Business Outlook

The Views of Representative Business Men on the Present Conditions and the Outlook for the Future in the Drug, Chemical and Dyestuffs Trades.

**W. C. ABBOTT, M. D.,**  
The Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Ill.

It is impossible to look far into the future, but the writer believes that, during the next few months, the drug trade, or at least manufacturing pharmacy, may look for plenty of work. However, the character of this work is changing very rapidly. Thousands of physicians have been called into the Nation's service. As a consequence, the consumption of many standard remedies, principally used in domestic practice, is likely to fall off somewhat. This loss, however, will probably be more than offset by the demands from the Army, Navy and Red Cross, which are now purchasing enormous quantities of drugs of various kinds. Wages are high throughout the country, and in spite of the high cost of living the people have money to spend. This has been reflected during the last year and is likely to be again during the coming year, in an ample volume of business.

The most serious cause for anxiety is the increasing scarcity of essential drugs and other materials. As we go deeper and deeper into the problems of the war, it is probable that more and more materials will be requisitioned by the Government, so that the manufacture of less essential products will become more difficult, and, in many instances, will cease entirely.

An encouraging sign of the times is the development in this country of the manufacture of synthetic chemicals, fostered by the passage of the Trading-With-the-Enemy Act, which has made it possible for American manufacturers to produce and place on the market some of the most important of these substances. If the support of the Government, through the Federal Trade Commission and Federal Tariff Commission, is continued, and is supplemented by the support of the people, it is reasonable to expect that this industry, i. e., the manufacture of the finer medicinal chemicals, will become increasingly important in our country.

All things considered, the writer believes that the outlook for the immediate future is good. He does not undertake to prophesy as to what will happen after the war is over, but, for the present at least, Chicago has nothing to complain about.

**L. N. Brunswig, President,**  
Brunswig Drug Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

The stimulus of tariff legislation, and changes in internal revenue rulings, caused much speculation and speculative buying prior to the new laws becoming effective. This resulted in a slump in stocks, but since the turn of the year we notice quite a shrinkage in the volume of purchases by the retail trade, and taking into consideration the high cost of many commodities, the total turnover is somewhat disappointing. Retail druggists are eating up their surplus stocks, and living thereon, in readjustment of the new conditions.

The entire conditions in January and the first half of February were affected very adversely by the unusual drought, which was fortunately broken about February 15th and since then we have had abundant rains coming at favorable intervals, and this has assured crop conditions in California, both fruit and cereals.

Collections in many quarters are slow, and buying in the main is for immediate requirements only.

We look for active summer trade, and resumption of the usual activities with the advent of spring.

## BARRETT CO. EARNS \$20.61 Per Share

**Excellent Showing Made Notwithstanding Increased Costs, Heavy Taxes and Unusual Charges Against Profits—Available Balance \$3,303,036**

William Hamlin Childs, president of The Barrett Co., in the annual report for 1917 states that the present financial and commercial situation of The Barrett Co. and of all its subsidiary companies and departments is considered by the directors to be eminently favorable. He further points out that while costs of materials and labor increased substantially during the year 1917, and there were unusual charges in the way of additional taxes, the net result of \$20.61 a share on the common stock outstanding is considered by the board of directors to be entirely satisfactory. He adds: "The Barrett Co. and all of its subsidiaries and departments have co-operated with the Federal Government to the fullest extent toward the successful prosecution of the war.

"Subscriptions to the preferred and common stock of the company offered to the stockholders in April, 1917, have all been paid in, and the funds received applied to the payment for the necessary addition to the company's manufacturing plant equipment and to the increase of its working capital."

The report for the year ended December 31, 1917, shows a balance of \$3,303,036 available for the \$16,019,043 common stock after preferred dividends, equal to \$20.61 a share, as compared with a balance equal to \$29.43 a share on \$13,297,420 common stock in 1916. The company's consolidated income account follows:

	1917	1916	Changes
Net sales	\$34,297,371	\$27,800,186	Inc. \$6,497,185
Cost of goods sold	27,173,090	20,012,102	Inc. 7,160,988
Gross profit	\$7,124,281	\$7,788,084	Dec. \$663,803
Other income	2,111,590	1,759,521	Inc. 352,069
Total income	\$9,235,871	\$9,547,604	Dec. \$311,733
Genl. exp., etc.	5,562,626	4,382,317	Inc. 1,180,309
Net income	\$3,673,244	\$5,165,286	Dec. \$1,492,042
Interest	211,855	158,656	Inc. 53,199
General reserves*	.....	750,000	Dec. 750,000
Adjust. of securities	268,055	.....	Inc. 268,055
Net profit	\$3,729,444	\$4,256,630	Dec. \$527,186
Profit for minority interests	1,142	8,771	Inc. 7,629
Net profit—Barrett Co.	\$3,728,302	\$4,247,858	Dec. \$519,556
Preferred dividends	425,265	333,249	Inc. 92,016
Common dividends	1,034,542	2,817,325	Dec. 1,782,783
Surplus	.....	\$2,268,494	Inc. \$1,097,283

\*Represents depreciation treated this year as a manufacturing expense and included in "cost of goods sold."

The consolidated balance sheet of The Barrett Co. (N. J.) and subsidiaries, as of December 31, 1917, compares as follows:

	ASSETS	
Cash and cash items	\$1,647,032	1916 \$1,064,495
Marketable securities	1,150,992	818,039
Notes and accounts receivable	11,959,363	10,171,910
Inventories	6,629,127	5,033,037
Investments in other companies	2,895,101	999,184
Plants and equipment	16,864,028	14,029,475
Furniture and fixtures	235,330	206,952
Contracts and goodwill	3,416,014	3,416,014
Prepaid charges	105,585	101,962
Deferred charges	73,812	20,659
Total	\$44,976,385	\$35,861,728
	LIABILITIES	
Preferred stock	\$7,475,677	\$4,961,100
Sub. receipts outstanding	335,722	.....
Common stock	16,019,043	13,297,420
Sub. receipts outstanding	324,057	.....
Notes payable	154,504	940,000
Accounts payable	7,286,736	6,342,524
Accrued dividends	389,202	283,805
Miscellaneous reserves	689,633	194,252
Reserves for depreciation, etc.	2,846,364	2,604,521
Bonds of subsidiary companies	2,625,000	2,640,000
Minority interests	9,371	71,908
Deferred income	26,384	.....
Surplus	6,794,691	4,526,197
Total	\$44,976,385	\$35,861,728

### COAL FOR THESE INDUSTRIES FIRST

#### Plants Manufacturing Chemicals, Fertilizers, Insecticides and Tanning Extracts on the Preferential List—Will Receive Raw Materials, Ahead of Less Essential Industries

The War Industries Board has announced a preference list of industries essential to the conduct of the war, to which priority will be accorded in the supply and transportation of coal and coke and of raw materials necessary to their manufacturing activities. The classification is subject to expansion through the certification of such other classes of industry as may be deemed essential to the war.

No attempt is made in issuing this list to rank any industry as non-essential or to curtail the coal and coke supply of a particular industry or plant. Its operation, however, in times of a shortage of fuel or transportation, will tend inevitably to cut down the amount of coal and coke furnished to plants not on the list, and as it is extended this effect will be more marked. Voluntary coal rationing of certain less necessary industries, numbering upwards of a hundred, which was inaugurated by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, is understood to be continuing under the direction of the War Industries Board.

The following industries are included in the list, but form only about one-half of the entire number which will be given preference in shipments:

**Aircraft.**—Plants engaged exclusively in manufacturing aircraft or supplies and equipment therefor.

**Ammunition.**—Plants engaged in the manufacture of ammunition for the United States Government and the Allies.

Army and Navy cantonments and camps.

**Arms (small).**—Plants engaged in manufacturing small arms for United States Government and for the Allies.

**Chemicals.**—Plants engaged exclusively in manufacturing chemicals.

Coke plants.

Domestic consumers.

**Fertilizers.**—Manufacturers of fertilizers.

**Gas.**—Gas producing plants.

**Gas.**—Plants manufacturing exclusively gas producing machinery.

**Guns (large).**—Plants manufacturing same.

**Insecticides.**—Manufacturers exclusively of insecticides and fungicides.

**Iron and Steel.**—Blast furnaces and foundries.

**Oil refineries** of both mineral and vegetable oils.

**Oil production.**—Plants manufacturing exclusively oil well equipment.

Public institutions and buildings.

Public utilities.

Railways.

**Railways.**—Plants manufacturing locomotives, freight cars and rails, and other plants engaged exclusively in manufacture of railway supplies.

**Refrigeration.**—Refrigeration for food and exclusive ice producing plants.

**Seed.**—Producers or wholesalers of seed (except flower seed).

**Ships (bunker coal).**—Not including pleasure craft.

**Ships.**—Plants engaged exclusively in building ships (not including pleasure craft) or in manufacturing exclusively supplies and equipment therefor.

**Soap.**—Manufacturers of soap.

**Steel.**—Steel plants and rolling mills.

**Tanners.**—Tanning plants save for patent leather.

**Tanning extracts.**—Plants manufacturing tanning extracts.

**Tin plate.**—Manufacturers of tin plate.

### Germany's After-War Trade

Dr. Meersmann, an eminent authority on German economics, has written a pamphlet entitled, "The Outcome of the War and German Industry." The main interest of the pamphlet lies in the fact that Meersmann, who was hitherto been identified with the cheerful Pan-German view of the future of economic Germany, now discovers that cheerfulness about the future is misplaced, and that there is room for the gravest anxiety. Economic success, he says, is the foundation on which a great power is built, and the future of Germany as a Great Power depends absolutely on her success in developing and rebuilding her industries.

In the opinion of Dr. Meersmann, Germany, after the war, will be confronted with a new world. Her cost of production will be greatly increased, wages will be double or treble the old rates. It is the same in other states, but other states are more favorably situated with regard to raw material. This is the greatest and perplexing question of the future—the question of the creation of new economic possibilities. "We must have large, extending, and ever increasing economic elbow-room. Our population is increasing. The increase is 12% against England's 10.3% and France's 1.5%. England claims one-fifth of the surface of the earth notwithstanding its limited population, and sterile France owns an empire which is double that of the entire economic fields of action of the Central Powers."

Dr. Meersmann points out that should healthy conditions be sought after the peace it will be necessary at once to establish the old trading relations with foreign countries. Although the import of dispensable goods will be very limited for a considerable period after the war, the need for raw material will be so enormous as to necessitate an unusually large import. "The question that arises is, are we ready to pay exports for these raw materials and shall we be able to find countries which will take these exports from us?"

But contrary to the opinion expressed in many circles, it is the view of Meersmann that only a very limited stock of goods can be got ready for export. To produce exports there must be raw material and an abundant supply of labor. A considerable quantity of the necessary raw material must come from foreign countries, and another important point is that for the present, and for a long time to come, Germany will require all the raw material she can procure and all her available labor for the satisfaction of home needs. Meersmann is therefore driven to the conclusion that there is no possibility for some time to come of any considerable export trade with foreign countries.

### E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS' REPORT

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. of Delaware, have filed a statement of Dec. 31 last, with the Corporation Commissioner of Massachusetts, showing cash and debts receivable of \$54,086,041; reserve \$54,751,484; profit and loss surplus of \$41,895,356; and total assets and liabilities of \$260,490,790.

Plans are under way for the enlargement of the Durfee Manufacturing Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., by the installation of a department devoted entirely to the manufacture of disinfectants, which will be in charge of George A. Church. They will make everything in the sanitary line, soaps, hospital supplies and general disinfectants used by offices, factories, banks.

**A Bond in the Hand is Worth Two in the Booth**  
**Buy—Buy—Buy—till it hurts!**

# World's Output of Potash

## Large Profits In American Product—Heavy Losses in German Industry

THE United States Department of Agriculture has received a report on the German potash industry showing it has suffered greatly and that the return of prosperity is not expected until after the war. Although the production in 1917 is believed to have approached the pre-war level, the increase in output over the preceding war years was said not to mean an increase in profits. The loss of profits the first war year was \$86,000,000 and in 1916 \$37,000,000.

The report, taken from the *Magdeburgische Zeitung*, says in part:

"The potash industry has suffered greatly during the war. Nineteen fifteen was the worst year of all, for in that year out of 204 potash works only four were in a position to pay dividends.

"Figures of the 1917 production are not available, but owing to the increased demand for potash for domestic use it is safe to say the production in 1917 nearly approached the pre-war level. This increase in output does not, however, mean an increase in profits, owing to the fact the operating expenses of the potash works have been increasing much more rapidly than the proceeds from sales.

"The principal reason why the potash industry has not been prosperous in spite of the increased prices is that the foreign sales, which have always been a source of large profits by reason of not being subject to the domestic maximum prices, have been completely stopped. Prosperous times for this industry will, therefore, probably not return until after the war, when exports recommence. In the meantime, in order to prevent a complete stagnation in the industry, maximum prices should again be raised.

"The country need not fear that present enemy countries will boycott German potash. America will immediately absorb large quantities and France, whose agricultural output during the war has been crippled, will quickly forget her present threats not to patronize Germany. In fact, potash exports will be a most potent means of protecting the German exchange rate in the reconstruction days after the war."

### Low Prices for German Potash

The German potash deposits are in mass and it is mined like coal. The richest potash deposits in Germany are hundreds of feet thick and it is mined at great depth. The United States will naturally have to protect the new industry substantially after the war, if it is desirous of competing with German importations. The difficulties of competing with Germany then can readily be seen, for the commercial value of potash produced in this country in 1917 at point of shipment was \$4.36 per unit of 20 pounds, against 48 cents for that imported in a normal year.

The Nebraska alkali lakes furnished one-third of the 1917 production in this country. The du Ponts have been obtaining about 10,000 tons annually during the last three years from a process of extraction from nitrate ore at their plant in Chile. This product contains 25% of potassium nitrate or about 1,200 tons of pure potash. An official of the du Ponts points out that there are 200 plants in Chile capable of turning out potash from this process. If all these plants did

work similar to the du Pont plant they could turn out 240,000 tons of potash annually. The du Pont chemists are working to improve this process, which extracts only one-third of the potash from the nitrates, and the total extracted will undoubtedly soon be increased. People interested in potash in this country are urging the utilization of this process in Chile, which would mean much for future competition with Germany, which sends to the rest of the world 900,000 tons of potash annually.

In 1917 the United States produced but 28,000 tons of potash, or about 10% of normal importations, which in 1914 totaled 237,886 tons of muriate of potash and 45,139 of sulphate of potash, a total of 283,025 tons. Most of this came from Germany and India. These imports dropped to 124,584 tons in 1915, 4,553 in 1916 and 1,267 in 1917.

### Wide Demand for Potash

The uses of potash are varied and besides being needed for fertilizers it is utilized by physicians, photographers, printers, dyers, cleaners, bleachers, weavers, soapmakers and electricians. Furthermore, it is used in the manufacture of artificial refrigeration, preservatives, fireworks, gunpowder, matches, paper, glass and aniline dyes and in the extraction of gold in certain forms. It can readily be understood that its use in agricultural fertilizing is prohibited with present prices of \$275 a ton for the small supply left in the country. It sold as high as \$450 in 1916, against a normal price of \$50 a ton in the years prior to hostilities.

Interest in the subject of domestic potash in quantity to replace supplies of that commodity obtained before the war from Germany has been considerably stimulated on the west coast by activities at Searles Lake, in Southern California. These activities have been both governmental and private. Secretary of the Interior Lane has had for a long time a party of geologists in that region, prospecting and experimenting, in the expectation of locating and developing deposits of potash of more important proportions than hitherto secured in that locality.

### Development at Searles Lake

It is not altogether new, this fact of the presence of potash at and near Searles Lake. The substance has been known to be there, and considerable effort has been put forth to obtain it in great quantities. Several companies have been formed to work locations there and have met with success. The stimulus given to the interest felt in the development of potash beds just at this time comes from the fact that Lord Cecil Marcus Brabourne, of London, and Baron A. von der Rapp, of Petrograd, capitalists, together with some American and French associates, have decided to spend \$2,500,000 on their already rather elaborate plant near the lake, with the intention of carrying out their purpose, conceived some time ago, of establishing a more extensive potash-producing industry.

It is estimated that the Searles Lake region should yield 300,000 tons of potash yearly for the next century, and the syndicate now moving estimates that with this supply added to other sources in the United States the domestic demand would be satisfactorily met.

Besides this project there are other plants in the Lake region that are now producing potash on a more modest scale. One of these, the Boro-Solvay Company's works, has been producing 200 tons a month. This concern is connected with the Solvay Process Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., and with the old California Borax Company of F. M. Smith, of Oakland, Cal.

#### Profit in Potash, Now

The Solvay and the Lord Brabourne companies have 5,000 acres of land, but are not associated. Exclusive of these lands there are 35,000 acres of potash-bearing lands in the region. If these lands should prove anything like as profitable as the Brabourne holdings already have, Secretary Lane's efforts to develop and extend the field would be more than justified. It is given out that the Brabourne-Von de Rapp syndicate is now producing seventy tons of potash daily, and selling it readily at \$150 per ton, which makes a gross income, even in the present only partially developed condition of the properties, of nearly \$4,000,000 a year.

It is known to be the purpose of the authorities at Washington to place the potash industry on a firm footing as soon as possible, and it is in pursuance of this plan that Secretary Lane has had reports prepared on the sources of supply at Sausalito, Marin county, opposite San Francisco, at Agnews, Santa Clara Valley, and at Santa Cruz.

The W. H. Crocker Cement Works at Santa Cruz, are producing 1,500 pounds of potash salts daily as a by-product. At Sausalito and Agnews distilleries are making alcohol from the refuse of cane sugar refineries on the bay. The alcohol is being shipped east in large quantities to be used in the manufacture of high explosives. One of the by-products of this industry is a potash of high percentage.

Government proceedings against the California Trona Company, a subsidiary of the American Trona Company, having been dismissed, the plants of this company will be extended and the production increased.

#### CHLORATE OF POTASH SEIZED

More than 50,000 pounds of chlorate of potash was seized at the Commercial Warehouse, 212 Duane Street, New York, last week, by the City Bureau of Fire Prevention. Part of the chemical was stored in the upper floors of the buildings at 300 to 306 Washington Street, 176 to 196 Read Street, 187 to 189 West Street, and 202 to 220 Duane Street.

According to the officials who made the seizure the company had been storing the potash unlawfully, not having received a permit from the city. It was said that the company was ordered last week to remove the chemical because of the danger of explosion, but did not do so. Fire Department repair trucks drew up in front of the buildings and the potash was removed to scows of the Street Cleaning Department. Pending a further investigation it will be held on scows down the bay.

Mayor Hylan wrote as follows to Fire Commissioner Drennan asking him to conduct an immediate investigation to determine whether explosives or chemicals prohibited by law are stored within the city limits.

"I want an immediate investigation made by you and the Fire Prevention Bureau of all warehouses, storage places, and docks throughout the city to ascertain if there are explosives or dangerous chemicals prohibited by law stored within the city limits.

"Wherever these explosives are found I direct that they be taken out of the city at once. If you will request the Police Commissioner he will gladly co-operate with you in detecting the storage and the transportation of explosives and dangerous chemicals in the city."

#### Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and co-operative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

26692—A firm in Argentina is in the market for 50 tons of tar oil (gas-plant product), 15 tons (100 barrels) of castor oil, and 50 casks of caustic soda. These amounts are desired for delivery about every three months, and quotations should be made accordingly. Payment will be made against documents at destination. Correspondence should be in Spanish. Reference.

26722—A man in France wishes to purchase and secure an agency for the sale of chemical products. He especially desires an agency. He is prepared to pay cash against documents. Correspondence may be in English. References.

26733—A merchant in India desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of chemicals, and asbestos goods. References.

26742—A company in South Africa is in the market for super-phosphates.

26754—An agency is desired by a man in Italy for the sale of machinery and chemical products. Correspondence may be in English. References.

26755—A company in Brazil wishes to secure exclusive agencies for the sale of tissues of all kinds, anilines, and preserved food-stuffs. Samples must be submitted in order to properly bring the goods to the attention of Brazilian firms.

26761—An agency is desired by a man in Italy for the sale of machinery, chemical products, etc. Correspondence may be in English. References.

26763—A firm in England desires to purchase 50 kegs of black paint, each keg weighing 17½ pounds net; 80 cases of ready-mixed paint, each case consisting of 40 tins of white, 40 tins of mid green, 3 tins of buttercup, 10 tins of ultramarine, 3 tins of middle blue, 13 tins of pink, and 3 tins of black, each tin to contain 1 pound net, the color of contents being enameled on each tin; and 100 kegs of white ready-mixed paint, to be put up in iron kegs of 20 pounds net. The paint should be in sufficient oil to prevent paint from hardening in tins. Payment will be made through New York bankers. Quotations should be made per hundredweight, cost of packing being included. Reference.

26766—A salt company in South Africa desires to purchase complete equipment for vaporizing salt brine by machinery, and for the production of its by-products. The company also wishes to be placed in communication with an expert in the United States who would be willing to undertake the establishment of such a plant, the salt being obtained from brine from artesian sources. Salary desired, experience, etc., should be indicated. Full information in regard to capacity of machinery, cost of fuel, etc., should be submitted. Reference.

26767—An agency is desired by a man in Spain for the sale of chemicals, pharmaceutical products, paints, dyes, and general machinery. Correspondence should be in Spanish or French. References.

26768—A firm in England wishes to establish direct trade relations with American exporters of vegetable oils, tallow, fish oils, whale oil, and all oils and fats in general. Bank credit will be opened at the time of giving order. References.

26769—A man in the Dominican Republic desires to secure an agency for the sale of cement, glassware, and soap. Correspondence should be in Spanish. References.

26770—A company in India wishes to purchase or secure an exclusive agency for the sale of all kinds of dyes. It especially is in need of large quantities of magenta, crystals, greens, Congo red, methylene blue, and methylene violet. Samples of each color, price, how packed, etc., should be submitted, together with instructions for treating samples in laboratory. Ninety per cent of these dyes are to be used for cotton goods, remainder for silk. All dyes should be highly concentrated. Each sample should have cable code index to facilitate cable orders. Payment will be made by cash against documents in the United States. Quotations are preferred c. i. f. Bombay. Reference.

The annual report of the National Lead Company for the year ended December 31, 1917, shows the following: Surplus December 30, 1916, \$6,183,112; net earnings for 1917, after deductions for maintenance, repairs, etc., \$4,896,952; total, \$11,080,065. Less dividends on preferred stock, 7 per cent, \$1,705,732; dividends on common stock, 4 per cent, \$826,216; Red Cross extra dividend on common stock, 1 per cent, \$206,554; total, \$2,738,502. Surplus December 31, 1917, \$8,341,563.

## CASTOR OIL SUPPLY FOR AEROPLANES

**Importations of Castor Beans Increase From 844,000 Bushels in 1913 to 1,041,000 Bushels in 1917—Crop in the United States**

The production of castor oil in the United States prior to the war aggregated something more than \$1,000,000 per annum in value. Much of this output of the factories of the United States was produced from castor beans imported from India, the world's chief source of that product. Formerly the United States produced, especially on the Pacific Coast and in the Southern States, considerable quantities of the castor bean, but when the development of the petroleum industry produced a more satisfactory lubricating oil and at much less expense, the castor bean and oil industry failed to keep pace with the growth of other manufacturing industries of the country. As a consequence most of the castor beans used in producing the more than \$1,000,000 worth of castor oil annually turned out in the United States, have been imported, the quantity entering the United States was in 1913, 844,000 bushels; in 1916, when the importance of the oil for aeroplanes began to be recognized, 1,035,000 bushels, and in 1917, 1,041,000 bushels.

The countries of Europe recognizing the importance of this lubricant for the flying machines used in the war, intensified their demand upon India. Germany doubled her imports of castor beans and castor oil in 1913 and the first half of 1914, and the total exports of castor oil from India jumped from 898,000 gallons in 1914-15 to 1,723,000 gallons in 1916-17, while the quantity of castor beans exported from that country also showed a slight increase in the same period. No figures are available as to the actual quantity of castor oil produced in India. The exportation of 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 gallons of the oil from India forms a comparatively small proportion of the product, since it is still used in that country as a burning oil for lamps also as a lubricant and in the manufacture of leather. The chief exports of the oil and beans from India prior to the war were to Great Britain, United States, France and Germany. At present the entire available supply of both seed and oil go to Great Britain and her Allies.

Other countries which have developed the production of this oil are China, Indo-China, Java, South Africa, the United States and certain countries of South America, especially Brazil where it grows rapidly wherever introduced. Having been before the war looked upon as an "undesirable" its growth was discouraged. Now agriculturists in every part of Brazil are increasing their product as rapidly as possible, and this is true of the other castor bean producing countries, according to reports received by the National City Bank of New York.

In the United States the Department of Agriculture and the War Department are combining to stimulate the production of the castor bean. The War Department is pushing the movement for a great increase in the production of the castor bean in the Southern States, in the hope that 200,000 acres may be planted in castor beans in the present year, and to accomplish this it has contracted with certain individuals for castor beans at \$3.50 per bushel, permitting them to guarantee to the growers or sub-contractors \$3.00 per bushel, f. o. b. at the nearest local weighing and forwarding center, and the South is now being canvassed with the hope of inducing farmers to devote the necessary area to the production of this requirement of our flying machines and those of our Allies, and increasing the annual output of our factories from less than \$2,000,000 a year to \$10,000,000 or perhaps \$20,000,000 annually.

It is hoped that the efforts now in progress will result in a crop aggregating in value about \$12,000,000

and this when transformed into the finished product will probably approximate \$20,000,000. The plant, while a perennial in the tropics is an annual in the temperate zone, and the product of the planting now in progress in the Southern States will become available to the factories before the end of the current year.

## LIABILITIES OF MADERO BROS.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Madero Bros., Inc., the bankrupt drug and chemical exporters and importers, held last Friday at the office of the referee, Seaman Miller, 2 Rector Place, ex-Judge Samuel Strasbourger was chosen trustee for the business. When the firm went into bankruptcy last February, Mr. Strasbourger and Nathan A. Smyth were appointed receivers by Judge Mayer of the United States District Court, but with the selection of Mr. Strasbourger as trustee, he will hereafter have sole charge of the administration of the business until the firm is discharged from bankruptcy. Since the appointment of Mr. Strasbourger as receiver, there had been considerable opposition to him from a faction of the creditors led by Emmanuel Stein, of Frederick H. Cone & Co., Inc., and A. C. Robertson, of the Robertson Chemical Co. A rival committee was formed by them in opposition to that having the approval of the receivers to solicit creditors to file their claims with them, but at the meeting Friday the expected opposition did not materialize and Mr. Strasbourger was chosen.

The statement of the financial condition of the firm, which has been filed recently, shows assets of \$627,738.50, and liabilities of \$652,738.18. The chief items of assets are:

Debts due .....	\$386,070
Holdings of stocks, negotiable bonds, etc. ....	138,300
Stock in trade .....	92,688
Fixtures, machinery, and apparatus .....	5,593
Deposits of money in bank .....	2,271

The principal creditors are given as follows:

Joseph B. Miller, Philadelphia .....	\$64,000
F. G. Clark & Co., Cleveland .....	50,783
Texas Guayule Co., San Antonio, Tex. ....	45,505
Partola Manufacturing Co., New York .....	40,621
Keystone Chemical Supply Co., Philadelphia .....	37,738
Beregere et Cie .....	30,000
L. de la Garza, Monterey, Mex. ....	26,727
Salvador Madero & Co., Monterey, Mex. ....	26,374
Felice Bisleri & Co., Milano, Italy .....	25,600
J. C. Francesconi & Co., New York .....	25,543
American Trust & Savings Bank, El Paso, Tex. ....	25,009
Alberto Vales, New Orleans .....	18,000
Fontana Bros., New York .....	17,500
Minui & Co., Ltd., New York .....	15,662
B. Brown & Bro., New York .....	13,703
Bowring & Co., New York .....	12,752
American Metal Co., New York .....	10,090
M. Diugasch, New York .....	10,000
Salvador Madero, San Antonio, Tex. ....	10,000
Coucha de Madero, San Antonio, Tex. ....	10,000
The Brecht Co., New York .....	8,527
Herman & Herman, New York .....	7,847
Trades Reporting Bureau, Inc. ....	6,060
F. H. Cone, New York .....	5,635
Jepson & Co. ....	5,200
River Plate Commercial Co., New York .....	5,093
Bristol Chemical Works, Bristol, Pa. ....	4,220
Rockhill & Victor, New York .....	4,201
Raoul Madero, San Antonio, Tex. ....	3,643
William Biederman .....	3,160
New York Chemical Exchange, New York .....	3,138
Tagliabue Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn .....	3,023

## NEW FIRM IN CHEMICALS AND WAXES

William C. Murphy, formerly connected with Brown, Saal Company, of No. 1 Liberty street, New York City, and Donald C. Brewster, for two years General Sales Manager of the Rector Chemical Company, No. 2 Rector street, New York, have formed a partnership under the firm name of Murphy & Brewster. The offices of the new company are at 40 Cedar street, New York, and a general brokerage business will be conducted in chemicals, oil and waxes.

Germany is Listening—Make your Money Talk—Buy a Liberty Bond.

## WEBB EXPORT BILL NOW A LAW

### Act Permits Combinations of Exporters for Promoting Foreign Trade—Must File Annual Statements—Associations Exempt From Provisions of Sherman and Clayton Laws—Unfair Competition Prohibited

President Wilson has signed the Webb export bill which permits combinations of exporters in promoting trade in foreign countries and places them on an equal footing with their European competitors. Under its provisions manufacturers and exporters may form combinations for selling their products abroad and pool their interests in other ways to develop foreign trade. The bill specifically exempts such combinations from the provisions of the Sherman and Clayton laws.

The text of the bill follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the words "export trade" wherever used in this act mean solely trade or commerce in goods, wares, or merchandise exported, or in the course of being exported from the United States or any Territory thereof to any foreign nation; but the words "export trade" shall not be deemed to include the production, manufacture, or selling for consumption or for resale, within the United States or any Territory thereof, of such goods, wares, or merchandise, or any act in the course of such production, manufacture, or selling for consumption or resale.

That the words "trade within the United States" wherever used in this act mean trade or commerce among the several States or in any Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, or between any such Territory and another, or between any such Territory or Territories and any State or States or the District of Columbia, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States.

That the word "association" wherever used in this act means any corporation or combination, by contract or otherwise, of two or more persons, partnerships, or corporations.

Section 2. That nothing contained in the act entitled "an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890, shall be construed as declaring to be illegal an association entered into for the sole purpose of engaging in export trade and actually engaged solely in such export trade, or an agreement made or act done in the course of export trade by such association, provided such association, agreement, or act is not in restraint of trade within the United States, and is not in restraint of the export trade of any domestic competitor of such association: And provided further, That such association does not, either in the United States or elsewhere, enter into any agreement, understanding, or conspiracy, or do any act which artificially or intentionally enhances or depresses prices within the United States of commodities of the class exported by such association, or which substantially lessen competition within the United States or otherwise restrains trade therein.

#### Anti-Trust Law of 1914 Modified

Section 3. That nothing contained in section 7 of the act entitled "an act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 15, 1914, shall be construed to forbid the acquisition or ownership by any corporation of the whole or any part of the stock or other capital of any corporation organized solely for the purpose of engaging in export trade, and actually engaged solely in such export trade, unless the effect of such acquisition or ownership may be to restrain trade or substantially lessen competition with the United States.

Section 4. That the prohibition against "unfair methods of competition" and the remedies provided for enforcing said prohibition contained in the act entitled "an act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes," approved Sept. 26, 1914, shall be construed as extending to unfair methods of competition used in export trade against competitors engaged in export trade, even though the acts constituting such unfair methods are done without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

#### Must File Annual Statements

Section 5. That every association now engaged solely in export trade, within 60 days after the passage of this act, and every association entered into hereafter which engages solely in export trade, within 30 days after its creation, shall file with the Federal Trade Commission a verified written statement setting forth the location of its offices or places of business and the names and addresses of all its officers and of all its stockholders or members, and if a corporation, a copy of its certificate or articles of incorporation and by-laws, and if unincorporated, a copy of its articles or contract of association, and on the first day of January of each year thereafter it shall make a like statement of the location of its offices or places of business and the names and addresses of all its officers and of all its stockholders or members and of all amendments to and changes in its articles or certificate of incorporation or in its articles or contract of association. It shall also furnish to the commission such information as the commission may require as to its organization, business, conduct practices, management, and relation to other associations, corporations, partnerships and individuals. Any association which shall fail so to do shall not have the benefit of the provisions of section 2 and section 3 of this act, and it shall also forfeit to the United States the sum of \$100 for each and every day of the continuance of such failure, which forfeiture shall be payable into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be recoverable in a civil

suit in the name of the United States brought in the district in which it shall do business. It shall be the duty of the various district attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States, to prosecute for the recovery of the forfeiture. The costs and expenses of such prosecution shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States.

#### To Suppress Unfair Competition

Whenever the Federal Trade Commission shall have reason to believe that an association or any agreement made or act done by such association is in restraint of trade within the United States or in restraint of the export trade of any domestic competitor of such association, or that an association either in the United States or elsewhere has entered into any agreement, or understanding, or conspiracy, or done any act which artificially enhances or depresses prices within the United States of commodities of the class exported by such association, or substantially lessens competition within the United States or otherwise restrains trade therein, it shall summon such association, its officers, and agents to appear before it, and thereafter conduct an investigation into the alleged violations of law. Upon investigation, if it shall conclude that the law has been violated, it may make to such association recommendations for the readjustment of its business, in order that it may thereafter maintain its organization and management and conduct its business in accordance with law. If such association fails to comply with the recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission, said commission shall refer its findings and recommendations to the Attorney General of the United States for such action thereon as he may deem proper.

For the purpose of enforcing these provisions the Federal Trade Commission shall have all the powers, so far as applicable, given it in "an act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes."

## SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LIBERTY LOAN

The total of subscriptions by members of the drug and chemical trades to the Third Liberty Loan up to Saturday night, April 13, was \$9,396,450, it was announced by the Liberty Loan Committee for the new York district. The names of the following subscribers were made public:

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	\$4,500,000
Distillers Securities Corp.	2,000,000
United States Industrial Alcohol Co.	1,500,000
Charles Pfizer & Co., incl. officers and employees	382,000
Barrett Co.	250,000
American Cyanamid Co.	150,000
American Dyewood Co.	100,000
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	75,000

From firms allied to the chemical industry, the following subscriptions have been received:

United States Rubber Co.	\$3,000,000
W. R. Grace & Co.	750,000
Cone Export and Commercial Co.	250,000
Wessel, Duval & Co. and employees	222,500
G. Amsinck & Co.	200,000
Stein, Hall & Co.	100,000
William Wrigley & Co.	100,000
Partola Manufacturing Co.	50,000

## PARIS GREEN PRODUCTION LIMITED

More than 400,000 pounds of paris green has been manufactured by the Imperial Chemical Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., this year, the entire 1918 output, and the force is working night and day to turn out additional orders which have been accepted. For the last six weeks, however, the company has been turning down orders in amounts of 1,000 pounds a day, owing to the scarcity of acetic acid and arsenic, which have been taken over by the government, and divided between insecticide manufacturers and munition makers. This places the manufacturer of paris green in a tight position, as neither of these articles can be obtained by the individual manufacturer who is not working on government contracts.

As soon as the manufacturing season is over, plans are to be pushed for the enlargement of the Imperial Chemical Company. When completed the plant will have a capacity of from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds of paris green each year.

The Anglo-Dutch Plantations of Java report a crop of 618,989 half kilograms (one kilo equals 2.2 pounds) of cinchona bark during 1917 as compared with 633,886 half kilograms the year before.

You don't need a Bank Account to Buy Liberty Bonds  
Buy Liberty Bonds.

# Dyestuffs Wanted In Peruvian Trade

## Requirements of Consumers in Packing, Labeling and Shipping

By WILLIAM W. HANDLEY, Consul General, Lima, Peru

Received through Latin American Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

**T**HE following facts from Atilio A. Olivari & Cia., Casilla 465, Lima, Peru, are sent for the information of American manufacturers of dyes and chemicals. This firm solicits the representation of American firms in Peru, and makes the following report on the imports of dyestuffs and anilines. The anilines imported through the Port of Mollendo are used in the Departments of the Sierra Andina, especially for Arequipa, Juliaca, Puno, Sicuani & Cuzco.

The principal consumers of these products are the Indians who manufacture coarse heavy fabrics in their primitive looms, which are suitable for their cold climate and they dye these fabrics in their homes. They are very fond of bright vivid colors and insist on getting the brands of dyes that they are accustomed to, refusing similar ones, even though they may be better.

The importers of anilines in their desire to increase their business and to furnish their customers with an assortment of cheap dyes interested several factories, especially some of German origin, which sent their products in small thin tin cans, weighing 50 or 100 grams, which permits customers to obtain an assortment of dyes at low prices. As a result, the dye business has grown and the importation of anilines has been increasing each year. Before the war the German factories were most popular, securing large orders and completely covering the Peruvian business in dyes. The firm of Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik in particular carried on an active campaign and outstripped its competitors, for many years having maintained important connections with the principal dye importing houses in Peru.

### Special Label Used

With the purpose of avoiding competition among its customers, it prepared for each of them a label in colors representing some Indian subject, this being the only difference in the presentation and designation of its product. Moreover, it filled these markets with large posters and advertising pictures representing its chemical factories and its position as a first-class manufacturer, the result being that its goods became wellknown in all wholesale and retail transactions in dyes.

The aniline business particularly was very large and after the impossibility of importing German dyes, merchants had great difficulty in renewing their stocks.

In order to be successful in this business a factory should present its products in rather small containers and as uniform as possible. The Indian purchaser is very much inclined to cling to his old customs and to wish to get his dyestuffs put up in the form which he has found convenient.

It should be possible even after the close of the war in Europe for a factory which has succeeded in giving satisfaction to Peruvian markets to retain the preference of customers by reason of pleasant relations which it has cultivated with them.

### Packing Required

The boxes in which dyes are exported should be of light solid wood as duty is paid on weight in the customhouses. Therefore, the matter of packing is very

important, and lightness should be attained as well as the safety of the goods. Inside the box a waterproof paper lining should be placed to protect the colors against the moisture of the sea air.

Anilines are imported in small tin cans of rectangular shape, with a capacity of 50 and 100 grams respectively, wrapped in paper of the same color as the dyes, that is, if the tin cans contain red dye, it should be wrapped in red paper, etc. On the top of the tin can should be placed the label in bright colors, lithographed, representing, preferably, some native Peruvian subject, such as a puma, or a llama, Indian, etc., designating the color and on the opposite side the notation "imported by so and so" (name of importer) and on the side of the can a label indicating the net weight in grams. Seals of the producing factory also should appear on both sides.

In addition the tin cans should be covered with white silk transparent paper through which the trademark and the name of the dye may be seen.

### Weight of Cases

Cases containing 400 tin cans of 100 grams each have a net weight of 40 kilos and gross weight of 65 kilos; cases containing 800 tins of 50 grams each have a net weight of 40 kilos and gross weight of 76 kilos.

The German aniline factories also provided nearly all the weaving and tanning factories, which likewise amounted to a considerable business. This commodity (aniline) was shipped in barrels of 50 to 100 kilos, with an inner lining of tin plate to resist the moisture of the sea voyage.

A sample of artificial indigo in competition with the natural indigo of Salvador was seen in Peru, where it was said to be very popular.

### RAFFIA WAX FROM MADAGASCAR

A sample of raffia wax has been forwarded from Tananarivo, Madagascar, by Consul James G. Carter. He states that the raffia wax industry appears to be yet undeveloped, but that a resident of Majunga has expressed the opinion that he would be able to obtain about 10 tons or more of this material per year, if offers for lots of 1,000 kilos (1 metric ton) were sufficiently interesting to induce the Indian traders to occupy themselves with the business. They would be packed in good double bags and shipped f. o. b. Majunga.

This product resembles carnauba wax. It is made from a dust beaten from the leaves of the raffia palm and afterwards boiled to a creamy consistency. When allowed to cool it becomes hard and somewhat brittle. A sample of this wax may be inspected at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district offices. The name of the person who offers a supply may be obtained from those offices or from the co-operative offices of the Bureau. Refer in either instance to file No. 98944.

Carry on! Buy More Liberty Bonds!  
Buy—Buy Liberty Bonds—Bye Bye Kaiser!

## Trade Notes

Joseph Morningstar has returned from a trip to Cuba.

Louis Ruhl, of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., has returned to his office after a long illness.

The Graselli Chemical Co. has moved from 80 Maiden Lane, to the Equitable Trust Co. Building.

Joseph Burkan, formerly of the Yorkville Drug Co., has opened offices at 287 Broadway and will deal in drugs and chemicals.

The main offices of Mitsui & Co., Ltd., are now located in the American Express Co. Building, No. 65 Broadway, New York.

Increase of \$1,000,000 in its capital stock was recommended to stockholders of Swan & Finch at the annual meeting; \$500,000 new stock will be issued to stockholders at par.

H. L. St. John, vice-president of Batelle & Renwick, is chairman of a sub-committee in the Rainbow Division, which will cover the nitrate of potash and sulphur industries.

Shipments of quicksilver to the United States from Mexico City show a large increase during 1917 over the previous year, amounting to 1,498 flasks valued at \$99,832 during 1917, against 225 flasks valued at \$19,702 for 1916.

The Malberhe-Basile Clay Products plant at Vincennes, Ind., was destroyed by a fire of unknown origin on April 6. The loss is \$100,000. The plant has been in business ten years, and furnished clay products for glass manufacturing establishments all over the country.

Notice has been given to the leather trade generally that the National Association of Tanners and the American Leather Chemists' Association will hold a joint convention in the Traymore, Atlantic City, May 15 to 18 inclusive. It is the plan to devote chief attention to the outlook for trade after the war.

Fire on April 10 in the Ogdensburg, N. J., plant of the New Jersey Zinc Company wrecked the boiler house and caused damage estimated at \$30,000. Although no one was injured, valuable machinery and many patterns were destroyed. The fire is thought to have been due to defective wiring. The company was working on Government contracts.

A certificate has been filed at Dover, Del., with the Secretary of State, changing the name of the General Industries Corporation to the du Pont American Industries, Inc., and increasing the capital stock from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000. This is a Wilmington corporation covering the industries affiliated with the du Pont Powder Co.

The Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, has made a report on methods of protecting aviator goggles, face masks, and wind shields from splintering when shattered. One type has a covering of celluloid on one side. The other has a layer of celluloid between two layers of glass. The laminated glass with celluloid layer between the two sheets of glass is considered preferable.

Because counsel for the government failed to produce witnesses from Mendota, Cal., to prove an interstate shipment, Judge Haight directed a jury in the United States District Court at Newark, N. J., to acquit Mendel Reiken, a Hoboken metal dealer, charged with receiving eighty-nine flasks of quicksilver valued at \$8,900, alleged to have been stolen from the Lackawanna yards at Hoboken.

The National Trade Acceptance Bureau, Inc., has announced the publication of *The Trade Acceptance Journal*, a monthly magazine devoted to the trade acceptance. The *Journal* will contain each month authoritative articles by government officials, leading exponents of the trade acceptance, experience of users and methods used to introduce it among their trade, legal opinions, new rulings of the Federal Reserve Board, and a complete department of "Questions and Answers" for the benefit of subscribers. Special departments will be devoted to the acceptance as applied to foreign trade, both export and import.

## Patents & Trade Marks

### PATENTS

Granted March 26, 1918

1,260,329—Henry J. Chilton, Chicago, Ill. Bottle-washing apparatus.  
 1,260,389—Lincoln V. Johnson and Frederick J. Fisher, San Francisco, Cal. Container-stopper.  
 1,260,392—Samuel Kaye, Columbus, Miss. Bottle-living head.  
 1,260,503—Benoj Bozykowski, Cleveland, Ohio. Process for the production of articles from viscose.  
 1,260,535—Edward G. Griffin, Cliffside, N. J., assignor to The Barrett Company. Process of making salts of anthro-quinone sulphonlic acids.  
 1,260,598—Milton J. Trumble, Los Angeles, Cal., assignor, by mesne assignments to the Simplex Refining Co. Apparatus for treating petroleum.  
 1,260,621-1,260,622—Gertais Baillo, Niagara Falls, N. Y., assignor to Iso Chemical Co. Process of separating carbon tetrachlorid from other compounds.  
 1,260,627—John A. Bergmann, St. Louis, Mo. Combined dispensing and applying device.  
 1,260,629—Carl Bomeisler, New York, N. Y. Bottle-stopper.  
 1,260,668—James Hebard and Rasmus J. Harvey, Broken Hill, New South Wales, Australia, assignors, by mesne assignments to Minerals Separation North American Corporation. Separation of metallic sulphide ores.  
 1,260,681—Max Kaltenbach, Paris, France. Manufacture of sulphurous anhydrid.  
 1,260,707—Curt Phillip and Hans Schmidt, Radebul, near Dresden, Germany, assignors to Chemische Fabrik von Heyden Aktiengesellschaft. Manufacture of aromatic stibinic acid.  
 1,260,726—Henry Spengler, New York, N. Y. Closure.  
 1,260,852—Jonas W. Aylsworth, deceased, East Orange, N. J., by Adelaide M. Aylsworth, and Savings Investment and Trust Co., East Orange, N. J. Production of benzene sulphonate acid and alkali sulphonate.  
 1,260,944—Franz A. Rody, Newark, N. J., assignor to Metallurgical Company of America, New York, N. Y. Method of obtaining alkalis from silicate-rock and other silicates.  
 1,260,964-1,260,965—Amos Calleson, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Benjamin Adriance Machine Works. Bottle-sealing machine.

### TRADE-MARKS

Published March 26, 1918

92,196—The Krew-Pina Company, Waynesburg, Pa. Preparation for the treatment of coughs and colds in the chest; headache, asthma, etc.  
 99,634—The Save-O Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Chemical compound for preserving rubber.  
 103,998—Elvira Tessicini, New York, N. Y. Medicine for the treatment of nervous, anemic, rheumatic and stomach diseases.  
 108,158—Alfred Mountford, New York, N. Y. Preparation for use in treatment of rheumatism.  
 108,403—Elsie M. Knorp, San Francisco, Cal. Liquids for stopping hemorrhages.  
 108,504—Keyser Chemical Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va. Corn and bunion remedy.  
 108,559—The Wallace Company, Newark, N. J. Chemical Carbon Remover.  
 108,691—L. R. Alexander, Fort Worth, Texas. Preparation for dandruff, falling hair, and scalp diseases.

## Books of Trade Interest

THE SCIENCE OF MANAGEMENT, by Frederic A. Parkhurst, M. E. A Course of Lectures Given at Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O.

In the preliminary chapters Mr. Parkhurst discusses the Taylor System and gives the results accomplished in shops where the system has been installed. The author says there have been no failures due to difficulty with workmen. The only exception that might be mentioned is the case of the Watertown Arsenal, but this was due more to the fault of the local management than on account of the methods being installed.

Manufacturers will find a great deal of material in this book which will prove of value to themselves and their employees. There are chapters covering the work of the shop engineer, the stores, the cost clerk, the route clerk, the order-of-work clerk, the shipping clerk, the receiving clerk, the time clerk and the schedule clerk. The factory mail system, the functions of the materials boss and the speed boss are described. There is a chapter on anticipating requirements as to rough material, machining operations and assembly. Costs, symbols and final results are discussed very fully.

THE INCOME TAX AND OTHER FEDERAL TAXES, by Joseph J. Scott, former Collector of Internal Revenue at San Francisco, Cal. Press of Kohnke Printing Co., San Francisco. Price \$2.00

The author's experience covers four years in administering Federal tax laws as Collector of Internal Revenue, including the inauguration of taxation of income under the old law of 1913 and continued through the handling of thousands of individual and corporation assessments under the act of September 8, 1916. An effort is made to explain to the taxpayer the nature of his rights and how to claim them, but all the instructions come strictly under the law.

Among the subjects illustrated with specific cases are the Excess Profits Tax, Capital Stock Tax and Estate Tax. The Income Tax takes up 200 pages of the 300 in the book, and there are two large supplements on the Income Tax in addition. The illustrative cases cover every phase of professional, industrial and business life—Banker, Physician, Manufacturer, Farmer, Wage Earner, the Millionaire, Salaried Man, Merchant, Politician, and Lawyer.

SYMBOLS, by Frederick A. Parkhurst, M. E. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. Price \$2.00 net.

This book is a comprehensive exposition of a system of symbols devised by the author which has been in use for many years in a number of industrial plants. The system consists of a flexible series of brief symbols consisting of numerals and letters, to replace much longer records in the identification of units or the co-ordination of operations. Sufficient number of examples are given to convey to the reader how different variations may be worked out to suit individual needs from the surgical room of a hospital to the pattern room of a machine shop. The use of symbols in place of long written-out descriptions is another step in efficient organization, whereby the routine of the day's work may be greatly expedited by saving of time and space in keeping complete records and affording a scheme of statistical comparison not readily obtainable otherwise.

We're In It—Let's Win It.

## America's Strontium Industry

An American strontium industry is in the process of formation. Several of the older chemical companies are making small quantities of strontium compounds, chiefly the nitrate and two or three plants in the Southern part of California have been established especially for this purpose. These plants do not entirely take care of the present domestic demand which it is estimated amounts to nearly 1,000,000 pounds or 500 tons. This demand is largely due to the war conditions, as the use of signal-lights both on sea and land has been enormously increased. The price of nitrate under normal conditions is about 8 cents per pound but the war prices have fluctuated between 20 and 50 cents with about 35 cents as an average. The price of the carbonated is about 18 cents for the technical grade.

Richard K. Meade in *Mineral Foote-Notes* says: "The principal use of strontium in this country is in the manufacture of fireworks, night-lights and signal shells, in which its whole function lies in the brilliant crimson color which it imparts to the flame. It is probable that the quantity used in fireworks is relatively small but the quantity used in signal-lights which are used by railway and steamship companies is quite appreciable. Since the war began there has been a considerable demand for strontium nitrate to be used in signal shells and it is probable that this, as well as the cessation of importations, has occasioned the increase in the domestic production in the last few years."

The most important purpose for which strontium salts are used abroad has never been developed in this country, namely, the strontia or Scheibler process for the recovery of sugar from beet sugar molasses. Germany at the time of the outbreak of the war was using annually in the sugar industry from 100,000 to 150,000 tons of strontium hydroxide. In Russia, also, where the beet sugar industry is well established, probably as great an amount was used. In Italy, Great Britain and the United States, however, the lime or Steffens process is the one usually employed. It is generally conceded that the strontia process is more efficient than the lime process and that the principal difficulties connected with its establishment in this country have been the cheapness and facility with which lime could be obtained on the one hand, and the expense and difficulty of obtaining strontium hydrate on the other. In the case of lime, too, this is generally discarded after being used, while, owing to the expense, strontia must be recovered.

Because of the present high price of sugar and the need of employing the most efficient process for its recovery, now would seem to be an excellent time to introduce the strontia process into this country. With the introduction of this process, the need for strontia would increase enormously over the present demand.

## GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER BAYER PLANT

The chemical and dye plant of the Bayer Company at Rensselaer, N. Y., has been placed under Government control for the duration of the war. A. Mitchell Palmer, Federal Custodian of Alien Property, has appointed Frederick B. Lynch of New York as his attorney and agent to have charge of the plant in which many enemy aliens are employed.

Among the members of the new board of directors named by Mr. Palmer are Martin H. Glynn, former Governor of New York State; Lamar J. Hardy, formerly Corporation Counsel of New York City; Nicholas F. Brady, and Dr. Emmanuel von Salis, general manager of the plant under the old management. It is understood that no radical changes in conduct of the business are contemplated.

## The Foreign Markets

### WAR LEGISLATION HURTS LONDON TRADE

**Labor Question Acute in Drug and Chemical Industries—Rush to Ship Goods to United States as Time Limit Expires—Price Changes**

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, April 16.—The drug and chemical markets are in a state of suspense. Man-power legislation raising the military age threatens both the manufacturing and retail trade seriously and the labor situation is becoming acute. Many retail stores will be closed, especially those run by individual chemists without professional assistants.

The American regulations regarding exports and imports are paralyzing business in many directions. Manufacturers are unable to obtain American specialties needed in making preparations and there is much delay in shipments of products purchased in New York.

The Washington Trade Board's time limit for shipments from England expired on Monday. There was an unusual rush of exporters and compliance with the regulations for private shipments was rendered difficult by the fact that considerable space reservations had been made for the United States Government on the steamers sailing last week.

The prices paid at Thursday's Drug Auctions were well sustained throughout the list and reflected the high quotations in the open market. There were few features of special interest to the trade.

Cape aloe and rhubarb are flat this week and senna leaves and ipecac remain unchanged.

Honey is lower and English camphor is 3d higher.

There is a firmer tone in the market for cascara sagrada.

Agar agar (c. i. f.) and copper sulphate are easier.

Lower prices are quoted for bleaching powder, isinglass and saccharin.

### EXPORTS FROM KOBE TO UNITED STATES

Practically every important article of export from the Kobé (Japan) consular district to the United States showed an increased value during 1917 compared with 1916. The following table gives some of the principal articles invoiced at the American consulate at Kobé according to figures submitted by Consul Robert Frazer, jr.;

Articles	Quantities	Values	Quantities	Values
Brushes	doz. 2,359,102	1,301,600	4,831,308	2,575,221
Camphor, refined	lbs. 2,214,547	1,100,694	1,963,735	1,154,193
Mentholin crystals	lbs. 110,900	239,894	117,325	305,376
Potash:				
Carbonate of	lbs. 40,800	11,137	917,698	263,852
Chlorate of	lbs. 112,000	46,909	332,640	119,873
Copper regulus or metal	lbs. 5,062,551	1,072,542	2,605,403	1,505,335
China and porcelain ware	lbs. 296,779	318,996		
Copra	lbs. 163,106	8,784	8,814,023	447,187
Peanuts	lbs. 4,198,022	150,274	10,777,218	497,577
Flowers, pyrethrum	lbs. 781,472	145,963	2,625,604	531,421
Mattings and mats, straw and grass	sq. yds. 11,837,275	1,378,036	10,045,667	1,478,989
Oil:				
Fish	gals. 1,374,330	416,510	1,501,089	568,180
Castor	gals. 210,670	108,545	516,219	409,792
Coconut	lbs. 2,910,835	213,412	15,789,263	1,704,957
Peanut	gals. 1,537,974	615,558	2,618,784	1,525,688
Rapeseed	lbs. 2,389,600	929,631	2,847,417	1,277,487
Soya bean	lbs. 72,417,616	3,980,589	64,932,091	4,947,962
Seeds:				
Mustard	lbs. 1,948,261	51,096	5,803,300	166,746
Rapeseed	lbs. 1,830,483	57,680	4,321,000	130,521
Starch, potato	.....	241,315	.....	290,011
Vegetables:				
Beans	bus. 1,410,723	1,081,986	1,060,694	3,509,449
Pecas	bus. 415,034	415,034	1,096,231	
Wax, vegetable	lbs. 2,192,910	245,512	2,246,714	257,974

### JAPAN'S EXPORTS OF RAPESEED OIL

The principal supply of rapeseed comes from the northern part of Japan, but large quantities of it, and some of the oil itself, are brought from Manchuria and North China. The oil is expressed from the seed in many small plants. The great increase in the exports of fish and whale oil in 1916 was due to the demand for them in the United States for the manufacture of glycerine and for new purposes for which discoveries of methods of hardening their fats have made them available.

Exports of rapeseed oil from Kobe to the United States in 1916 were more than six times and the exports of fish and whale oil more than twenty times the shipment in 1915 (000 omitted):

Destination	1916		1915	
	Lbs.	Value	Lbs.	Value
United States	15,840	\$1017	2,741	\$156
Great Britain	7,971	485	16,394	907
Australia	964	70	1,803	100
France	763	48	1,776	95
Kwangtung Prov.	699	44	604	32
Hawaiian Islands	384	29	421	27
Fish & Whale Oil				
Great Britain	9,945	388	17,212	550
Australia	4,475	174	3,338	114
France	2,260	103	2,547	79
United States	11,918	504	776	25
Italy	...	...	672	20

These large increases are attributed by local exporters in the case of rapeseed oil to the shortage in the United States, due to stoppage of shipments from Russia and Germany to the East Coast, to the comparative difficulty of shipping from Japan to Europe, and to the unusual purchases of the highly refined grade of rapeseed oil (called "Shirashime") by a single company in the United States. As prices also have been high for a long time, a larger crop of the seed was grown last year to take advantage of them.

### POOR COPRA CAUSES HEAVY LOSS

The Insulinde Oil Factories Company, of Java, Dutch East Indies, has recently sent in a complaint to the responsible authorities, claiming that the copra delivered at its factories by the natives is of such poor quality that it will suffer serious losses. The company states that a foreign customer declared the quality of the Insulinde products to be so inferior that his government intends to prohibit their importation.

The company tried to control the copra production of the whole Kediri district, with the consequence that prices went up and the small oil manufacturers were unable to secure the necessary raw material. Insulinde bought up the entire available supply. The native planters sent nuts to the Insulinde factories, whether the nuts were ripe or not, and the greener the nuts, the poorer the quality of the oil produced from them.

### EXPORTS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND TO U. S.

Fish and fish oils are the principal articles invoiced at the American consulate at St. John's, New Foundland, for the United States. Another important item last year was sulphite. The following are some of the principal articles invoiced for the United States during the past two years:

Articles	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Fish oils:				
Cod, crude	gals. 700,517	493,640	1,837,652	1,231,907
Cod, liver	gals. 158,032	322,700	130,972	309,505
Seal	gals. 574,171	474,447	358,038	403,666
Sulphite, newspaper	lbs. 471,033	11,701	117,731,509	1,697,563
Wood, pressed ground pulp	tons 402	10,120	12,037	348,561

## Notes on New York Imports

Importations by the National Aniline & Chemical Co. included 28,000 pounds of carbonate of lime.

About 2,300 pounds of opium were received by Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. during the week.

C. H. Reisig is credited with recent importations of about 33,000 pounds of orchill liquor.

Importations of 1,126,000 pounds of quebracho extract were received by Claude, Smith & Co., Inc.

An importation of 2,300 pounds of oil of bergamot was consigned to Fritzsche Bros.

A lot of 12,500 pounds of oil of petit grain arrived recently consigned to W. R. Grace & Co.

Among the importations of caraway seed was one parcel of 20,000 pounds imported by R. Moelhausen.

About 18,000 pounds of vanilla beans were imported by Thurston & Braidich.

A Stallman & Co. are credited with an importation of 25,000 pounds of thyme leaves.

S. B. Penick & Co. received about 1,200 pounds of medicinal herbs.

An importation of 39,500 pounds of gum arabic was consigned to T. M. Duche & Co.

Over 52,000 bushels of flax seed were received by the American Linseed Co. during the week.

Imports of cuttlefish bone included some 2,500 pounds consigned to Peek & Velsor.

About 2,250 pounds of linden flowers and 21,000 pounds of chamomile flowers were imported during the week by A. Stallman & Co.

### POTASH RESOURCES OF SOUTH AFRICA

A review of the efforts that have been made to utilize South African seaweed in the production of potash is given in an editorial article which is published in the *Cape Argus*, of Cape Town. The statement, in part, is:

Attention is being drawn to the possibility of producing quantities of potash in South Africa. Mr. Gilbert Frederick Britten, who has given some attention to the subject, in the course of a paper contributed to the *South African Journal of Science*, makes various suggestions which it is hoped will be followed up.

As is well known there are enormous growths of seaweed along the shores of the peninsula. Experiments made by Mr. Britten indicate that the kind known as sea bamboo could be utilized for the production of potash.

In order to test the value of sea bamboo as a source of potash, Mr. Britten collected various samples and subjected them to careful analysis. The results obtained were encouraging. It was found that there were not generally speaking, very great variations in the composition of the specimens; but samples taken at Kommetje and at Clifton-on-Sea had a higher potash content than those found elsewhere, owing to the greater maturity of the plant.

## New York's Foreign Trade

The exports from New York during February were valued at \$167,136,944, as computed by the statistician of the National City Bank. Among the exports were the following products of interest in the drug, chemical, dyestuff and allied industries:

Celluloid & Mfrs. of	\$ 105,540
Hydraulic cement	419,405
Acids, Picric	3,531,768
Other acids	183,760
Calcium carbide	79,111
Sulphate of copper	143,735
Aniline dyes	186,384
Logwood extract	83,744
Other dyes & dyestuffs	196,215
Formaldehyde	48,861
Glycerin	162,442
Medicinal preparations	537,998
Caustic soda	67,562
Other sodas and salts of	311,788
Copper, unrefined black	399,657
Refined	9,820,388
Pipes	98,884
Plates	189,087
Wire	531,123
Other Manufactures of	88,997
Electrical machinery, etc.	1,997,688
Loaded cartridges	62,304
Dynamite	67,706
Gunpowder	3,878,683
Other explosives	3,343,445
Lubricating grease	119,648
Honey	224,838
Rifles	408,39
Other firearms	963,287
Aluminum Metal	604,964
Tinplate	1,418,790
Rosin	87,552
Nickel	741,220
Oils, Fuel	3,582,348
Illuminating	2,560,971
Lubricating	2,997,733
Gasoline	1,182,462
Other naphthas	1,464,141
Cottonseed	665,657
Zinc oxide	123,951
Paraffin	1,378,068
Soap	296,164
Sugar	422,024
Surgical appliances	555,216
Zinc spelter	210,662
Zinc sheets	93,693

In the list of imports at the Port of New York admitted free of duty during the month of February were the following, valued at \$57,978,720:

Acids	\$ 43,217
Arsenic	48,045
Quebracho	77,903
Copal, kauri, etc.	134,176
Iodine, crude	42,646
Lactarene	133,154
Nitrate of potash	72,750
Nitrate of soda	1,208,744
Ground sumac	44,877
Cocoa, crude	2,889,744
Corkwood, unmanufactured	188,196
Dye woods	106,377
Cocoanut in shell	151,173
Cocoanut meat	275,705
Oxide of manganese	31,494
Oil—crude	502,906
Refined mineral	158,543
Cocoanut	131,914
Palm	332,966
Plumbago	1,152,726
Sulphur ore	36,719
Quebracho wood	207,877
Tin bars, etc.	1,951,533
Tin ore	2,623,803
Tungsten bearing ore	468,700

The dutiable imports during February were valued at \$36,325,279.

Indigo, natural	\$ 53,222
Indigo, synthetic	87,616
Argols	510,383
Colors or dyes	122,272
Fusel oil	32,949
Chicle	183,416
Other gums	356,956
Citrate of lime	27,544
Opium	115,353
Salts of soda	43,251
Vanilla beans	67,896
Olive Oil, Edible	38,031
Castor Beans or Seeds	427,031

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## Color & Dyestuff Markets

### PRICES OF DYESTUFFS TENDING UPWARD

#### Shortage of Stocks in the Spot Market Caused by Lack of Transportation Facilities—Coal Tar Colors Irregular—Crudes Unchanged

Price changes in dye bases and dyewoods continue upward because of shortage of stocks. It is understood that fairly large quantities are afloat, but these stocks will be slow in reaching market. The demand for spot materials is strong from all directions with a good inquiry from the majority of consumers.

Albumen is hardly in sufficient spot quantity to take care of the present consumer call and where prices are obtainable they are nominal, with the only small odd lots passing in the open market. There have been several fairly large arrivals of the domestic grade, but these stocks went into immediate consumption. The demand for the Chinese egg continues greatly in excess of the supply. Only moderate supplies of cochineal are available. Fustic, gambier, indigo and logwood are steady.

Coal tar colors have undergone some price changes. Rhodamine B extra concentrated was slightly easier at the close, but the lower price seemingly applied to small quantities that holders were anxious to dispose of. Additional firmness is reported for both domestic and imported magenta, as supplies of these materials are light on the spot.

Little change is reported in any of the coal tar crudes. Benzol continues plentiful. Naphthalene flake is firm.

The demand for intermediates has been steady and a good volume of business has passed. Aniline oil and salts are improving and slightly higher prices are heard. Benzoate of soda has ruled quiet and prices continue downward with the acid following in sympathy. Benzidine base is improving and some holders have advanced their price. Dimethylaniline, para-aminophenol and the toluidines are especially strong at this time.

#### Dye Bases and Dyewoods

**Albumen**—Stocks of Chinese egg received here have gone into immediate consumption at \$1.05 to \$1.10 a pound. The imported blood is unchanged and finding ready buyers at 85c to 90c a pound, while the domestic blood is firm at 55c to 60c a pound. The demand is greater than the supply.

**Cochineal**—A steady demand continues and prices are unchanged at 54c to 56c a pound for the silver Teneriffe, and 55c to 58½c a pound for the rosy black. In some quarters holders of spot gray black are quoting at slightly higher prices but in the majority of cases sellers continue to quote 54½c to 55½c a pound. The Madras kind has now become so scarce that prices are nominal.

**Cutch**—Closing prices were unchanged at 18½c@19c a pound for the Rangoon in boxes on the spot, while stocks for delivery are quoted at 16c@17½c a pound, according to quantity. No price change is noted on the extract, which continues in strong demand at 12c@15c a pound.

**Divi Divi**—The spot market for divi divi has been active during the week, and former prices of \$66@\$76 a ton have held in most cases. Where lower quotations were named they involved only small lots. The de-

mand is unusually strong at this time and supplies on hand are hardly sufficient to take care of the business. Arrivals are still below normal owing to the shipping situation.

**Fustic**—Prices are steady at \$39@\$59 a ton for the sticks; \$35@\$39 a ton for the young roots; 6½c@7½c a pound for the chips; 24½c@25½c a pound for the solid, and from 12½c to 17½c a pound for the 51-degree liquid. Importers still complain of inability to get sufficient stocks here to take care of the business.

**Gambier**—Common gambier was quoted nominal because of the scant spot supplies available. Where quotations were obtainable they ranged from 23½c to 25½c a pound, according to quantity. The plantation kind was active and prices were unchanged at 20c@21c a pound. Cube gambier is practically out of the market.

**Indigo**—The local indigo market is firm. Oudes on spot was available at \$2.75@\$3.00 a pound; Bengal at \$2.50@\$3.00 a pound; Guatemala at \$2.25@\$2.75 a pound; Madras at \$1.10@\$1.40 a pound, and paste firm at 54c@56c a pound.

**Logwood**—The consumer demand appears to be improving daily for all varieties of logwood and closing prices were firm at \$35@\$40 a ton for the Mexican sticks; 2½c to 3½c a pound for the chips; 19c@25c a pound for the solid, and from 10½c to 11½c a pound for the 51-degree twaddle. Crystals were firm at 20c@25c a pound. There is a fair quantity of the sticks and chips, but importers are not inclined to do much shading because of uncertain shipping conditions.

#### Coal-Tar Crudes

**Benzol**—The inquiry for spot material appears to be slightly better, but few large orders have developed. Offerings are liberal on contract at attractive figures. It is said there have been some large buyers in the market recently, but few contracts were closed. On large business 31c a gallon could be shaded. For small quantities prices range from 33c to 34½c a gallon.

**Naphthalene**—The majority of large consumers seem to be covered on contract. At the close carlots rolling and on spot were offered at 10½c to 10¾c a pound, while for small quantities on spot and over the month from 11c to 11½c a pound was heard. Naphthalene balls are in unusually heavy demand and holders are quoting firmly at 12½c to 13½c a pound, according to quantity. Supplies are light.

**Phenol**—Offerings are made occasionally at 53c to 55½c a pound, drums included, but there is not much demand at these prices. It is stated in reliable quarters that the Government will require larger quantities of phenol as soon as plants are equipped to enlarge the output. The bulk of business has involved small lots, and in the majority of cases from 54c to 55c a pound, drums included, were the prevailing figures.

**Toluol**—There were a number of producers of benzoate of soda in the market for toluol. Buyers are offering \$4.25 to \$4.75 a gallon, but sellers are not disposed to consider less than \$5.25 to \$5.70 a gallon, according to quantity. While some producers claim to have had encouraging reports from authorities at Washington, few have received releases up to this writing. Producers of intermediates, however, are said to have been assured a regular supply of material, when the

requirement was either directly or indirectly necessary in filling Governmental needs.

#### Intermediates

**Acid H**—Although holders of spot material are quoting \$2.20@\$2.75 a pound, it is thought the inside price could be shaded. The demand is not especially strong despite the fact that the inquiry has been active. Supplies are seemingly in sufficient quantity to take care of more business.

**Acid, Naphthionic**—Prices closed weak at \$1.10@\$1.20 a pound for the crude, and \$1.40@\$1.50 a pound for the refined. There has been little demand and the production seems to be confined to only a few quarters. There has been no large accumulation of stocks despite the lack of interest on the part of buyers.

**Acid, Sulphanilic**—Although holders of spot material are quoting 32c@34½c a pound for the crude sulphanilic and 42c to 45c a pound for the refined material, on firm bids the inside figure in each instance could be shaded.

**Aniline Oil and Salts**—Additional firmness is reported on aniline oil and the salts is advancing in sympathy. It is not thought that 26c a pound, drums extra, could now be shaded on the oil and some are asking 27c a pound. On spot the salts was quoted firmly at 32c@33c a pound, according to quantity.

**Benzoate of Soda**—In general the opinion is that the market is quiet and prices are easy. While it has been reported that prices for spot material have been as low as \$3.90 a pound, the majority of holders of large quantities are asking \$4.00 a pound as the inside, with others quoting at \$4.10 and \$4.35 a pound. A slightly better inquiry is reported. The acid has ruled quiet with offerings liberal at \$4.30 to \$4.60 a pound, according to quantity.

**Benzidine**—Business continues to improve and holders of spot stocks are quoting at \$1.85@\$2.00 a pound for the base, and \$1.40 to \$1.50 a pound for the sulphate. There are apparently sufficient stocks on hand to take care of the present volume of business, but because of the increasing inquiry sellers are not inclined to do a great deal of shading.

**Dimethylaniline**—Supplies of this material on spot continue light and spot stocks are quoted with additional firmness at 67c@70c a pound. About the same figures are heard for delivery over the balance of the month. The strong demand has practically cleaned the local market and with the production far below normal there is little reason to expect any downward movement in prices.

**Para-Amidophenol**—Prices at the close were unchanged at \$3.60@\$4.10 a pound for the base and \$4.20 to \$4.50 a pound for the hydrochloride. This intermediate continues to improve. Supplies on spot are light and the condition is firmer than it has been for some time.

**Ortho-Toluidine**—There is a fairly active demand, and with only a few producers in a position to offer because of the pronounced scarcity of toluol, prices are firmer at \$1.30 to \$1.35 a pound. A steady demand is reported for the para-toluidine with supplies about sufficient to take care of the business being placed. Producers were quoting firmly at the close at \$2.25 to \$2.35 a pound.

Louis S. Munson, for eleven years associated with the Ault & Wiborg Company, of Cincinnati, as a chemist, and in recent years chief chemist, has resigned to take care of the production department of the new dye plant being erected by the du Pont Dye Works on the Delaware River near Wilmington.

## Dyestuff Notes

The American Aniline Products Company of this city has purchased the plant of the United Piece Dye Works at Nyack, covering the block on Railroad avenue, Cedar Hill avenue, Hudson and Florence streets, 300 feet from Erie Railroad tracks.

Alfred Andresen will become identified June 1 with the Falls City, (Spokane, Wash.) By-Products Company, of which H. C. Thomason is president and W. R. Boyden secretary and treasurer. The plant is at the old Northern Pacific shops on West Trent. The company is engaged in the manufacture of creosoting oils and dyestuffs.

There was a considerable decrease in the value of the shipments of logwood from Cape Haitien, Haiti, to the United States during last year compared with 1916, according to invoices certified at the American consulate, while the quantity showed an increase. The exports were 20,391 tons valued at \$309,041, against 18,951 tons valued at \$500,648 for 1916.

#### DYESTUFFS AS MEDICINES

The value of dyestuffs in medicine is the subject of a paper by Dr. C. W. Saleby in the Manchester (England) *Guardian* of which is commented upon by the *London Lancet* as follows:

"As we have often pointed out, the selective action of dyes on micro-organisms was a step of the utmost diagnostic value by adding to the efficiency of microscopic examinations, and now we are turning this selective action to account in the treatment of numerous infections. The dyes, in short, have laid the foundations of a system of chemico-therapeutics which promises to be of distinct importance in combating some of the worst of human ills.

"The discovery of a dye substance—e. g., such as acriflavine—which appears to discriminate between friend and foe, only attacking the latter, suggests the possibility of finding further selective substances which are not inimical to the human organism, but destructive to the particular disease organisms which are known to have invaded the host. The possibility of successful treatment on these lines is real."

#### QUEBRACHO EXTRACT FOR TANNERS

V. A. Wallin, president of the Tanners' Council, has given assurance to the tanning trade that the placing of quebracho extract on the list of restricted imports did not mean that the supply of this material would be cut off entirely. Arrangements have been made whereby 18,500 tons will be made available over and above stocks now in tanners' hands before midsummer.

Mr. Wallin said: "There are at the present time in New York two steamers unloading 1,500 tons of quebracho extract. In addition, it is understood that there are about 1,000 tons in New York held by importers and 7,500 tons afloat. Early in May a steamship will leave South America carrying 4,000 tons or more, and arrangements have been made for another shipment in early June of 4,500 tons. This gives a total present and prospective supply, outside of stocks in the hands of tanners, of 18,500 ton—available before midsummer."

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. reports for the year ended December, 1917, net earnings of \$2,439,176, after providing for all fixed charges, depreciation and United States taxes. After dividend disbursements, \$439,176 was credited to surplus reserve.

## Heavy Chemical Markets

### ACID SITUATION BECOMING ACUTE

#### Government Taking Majority of the Output—Caustic Soda Lower—Soda Ash In Demand—Improvement in Bleaching Powder—Caustic Potash Scarce

The scarcity and high price of acetic acid has been the only prominent feature in the heavy chemical market. Caustic soda, which a week ago was active at high prices, has again declined, and closing prices were lower, with not a great deal of interest being manifested on the part of buyers. Soda ash in barrels is very firm and prices are ruling high, but ash in bags is almost entirely neglected by the usual consumers and quotations are lower than they have been for some time.

In the majority of instances acid prices are nominal. Where sales have passed on muriatic, nitric and sulphuric, only small quantities were involved, and it has been largely a dealers market. The acid situation is tighter now than it has been for a long time and there is no reason to expect immediate improvement as the Government is releasing very little for the open market.

The demand for all varieties of alum is steady. Supplies on spot are by no means large and there is every reason to believe that prices will be well sustained. Bleaching powder appears to be improving daily.

Acetate of lime is nominal. The market on copper sulphate was depressed owing to transactions by second hands, and figures were lower than a week ago. Supplies on spot of aluminum sulphate are moderate for both the high and low grades, and closing figures were unchanged. Continued firmness is noted on all grades of acetate of lead, and on caustic potash. A steady call is noted for the Japanese prussiates and prices are without any important change. Nitrate of soda is still nominal due to scant spot supplies.

**Acid, Acetic**—The local market is entirely nominal now on acetic acid. Where supplies have been offered on the open market they have been immediately absorbed at higher prices than have been heard for years. There was a limited quantity at the 28 per cent. test sold at 12½c to 13c a pound. Some small business has transpired on the 56 per cent. and prices named were in the neighborhood of 19c a pound. The glacial is in strong demand and where sales have been made the figures have ranged at 38c to 39c a pound, according to quantity. In the absence of offerings on the 70 and 80 per cent. test of acetic prices have been unobtainable.

**Acid, Muriatic**—Very few offers of muriatic have been reported and the sold-up condition of the New York market is more pronounced. Even resale lots are few and far between. It is said that containers are unusually difficult to obtain. Nominal prices are 1½c to 2½c a pound for the 18 degree; 3¼c to 3½c a pound for the 20 degree, and 7½c to 7¾c a pound for the 22 degree.

**Acid, Nitric**—The majority of producers are confining their efforts in meeting contract requirements, and little material, aside from resale lots, has been offered on the open market. Where figures were obtainable they ranged from 9½c to 10c a pound for the 42 degree; 7½c to 7¾c a pound for the 36 per cent. test; 7¾c to 8½c a pound for the 38 per cent. test, and from 9¼c to 10c a pound for the 40 per cent. test. Small sales

passed on the 42 degree test at 10c a pound as the inside, and up to 11c a pound as the maximum, according to quantity.

**Acid, Sulphuric**—Prices are still nominal and all production is taken up by contracts and Government needs. Dealers are holding small quantities at higher prices. For the 66 degree pyrite the price has ranged from \$35 to \$54 a ton; for the 66 degree brimstone the figures have been \$43 to \$48 a ton; oleum \$73 to \$75 a ton, and battery acid in the neighborhood of \$4.00 per hundred pounds.

**Alums**—Considerable strength was noted in the local alum market at the close, but holders of spot material did not advance prices which are approximately the same as last week at 4½c@5c a pound for the ammonium lump; 9c@10c a pound for the potassium lump; 21½c@22c a pound for the potassium chrome, and from 18½c to 19½c a pound for the ammonium chrome. There is a steady inquiry from large consumers and the market shows underlying strength.

**Aluminum Sulphate**—Very little spot material is available in the New York market at the present time and the bulk of business that has passed has been in small quantities, and prices have ranged from 2½c to 3½c a pound for the commercial, or low grade and from 3½c to 4½c a pound for the high grade, or iron free. The demand as well as the inquiry is active and users are having some difficulty in locating sufficient stocks to take care of immediate requirements.

**Bleaching Powder**—The demand for bleaching powder appears to be improving daily. Prices are firm at 2½c to 2¾c a pound for the export drums and 2½c a pound and up for the domestic drums. Supplies in the spot market are only moderate and holders are becoming bullish in their ideas of prices. The demand is especially strong from the large textile mills and factors here state that they expect the active condition to continue for some time.

**Calcium Acetate**—A nominal situation is reported, as practically the entire output continues under the supervision and distribution of the Government. It is said the production is larger, but in view of additional requirements all stocks are going into immediate consumption.

**Copper Sulphate**—There is little inquiry for either spot or forward positions, and only scattering orders have been placed for available spot goods. Some holders have been endeavoring to secure 9c@9½c a pound for the 98-99 per cent. material, but resales lately have depressed the market and transactions in second hands have been made as low as 8½c a pound, but the last named figure hardly represents the market. Supplies are apparently sufficient to take care of more business at the close.

**Lead Acetate**—Where price changes have been reported on acetate of lead the tendency has been upward in the majority of cases. It is stated that supplies on hand are hardly sufficient to take care of the large number of orders that are being placed. Closing figures were 15½c@16½c a pound for the brown sugar; 17½c@17½c a pound for the white crystals; 16c@16½c a pound for the broken cakes, and from 17½c to 18½c a pound for the granulated.

**Potash, Caustic**—Supplies continue unusually light and with an increasing demand prices are holding firm

at  $83\frac{1}{4}c$  to  $84\frac{1}{4}c$  a pound for 88-92 per cent; the lower test is quoted at  $63\frac{1}{2}c$  to  $64\frac{1}{2}c$  a pound.

**Potassium Prussiate**—Prices are firm at  $1.10$  to  $1.15$  a pound for the yellow, and  $2.25$  to  $2.60$  a pound for the red. There appears to have been some improvement recently in arrivals here from the Orient, but not a great deal of this material has reached the open market.

**Soda, Caustic**—The market closed weaker, and buyers could have covered at attractive figures. A sale from store was reported at  $4.90$  per hundred pounds, but this was believed to be for an outside brand. Standard brands were quoted at  $5.00$  to  $5.25$  per hundred pounds, but in some quarters it was said the inside price could have been shaded. A car of caustic rolling on an April bill was reported available at  $4.95$  a hundred pounds, and April deliveries from the works and over the balance of the year were held at previously quoted levels of  $5.25$ , works. A fair inquiry has been noted for ground caustic. An offer of the 74 per cent. at  $5.75$  per hundred pounds was noted, with offers of the 76 per cent. at  $6.00$  to  $6.25$  per hundred pounds.

**Soda Ash**—The inquiry for soda ash in barrels has been more pronounced during the week, but business has not been particularly large. As a general rule holders advanced store prices to  $3.10$  a hundred pounds and up, and quotations f. a. s. have ranged from  $3.25$  to  $3.35$  a hundred pounds. From one direction there was an offer at the close at  $3.00$  per hundred pounds, ex store. Ash in bags have been absolutely neglected, and there were rumors of offers as low as  $2.50$  per hundred pounds, although  $2.60$  to  $2.70$  per hundred pounds is still quoted. There are sufficient stocks in bags to take care of more business, but ash in barrels on spot is hard to locate.

**Sodium Nitrate**—Very little material is offered on the open market. It is probable that the Government will shortly fix the price of nitrate of soda and supervise the distribution. Arrivals of stocks from South America have hardly been sufficient to take care of the large orders. Closing prices ranged from  $5.50$  to  $5.75$  per hundred pounds for the crude, and from  $6\frac{1}{4}c$  to  $7c$  a pound for the refined.

## New Incorporations

**Chicago Coke and Chemical Company**, Portland, Me., capital  $$100,000$ . Clarence G. Trett, P. B. Drew, David F. Drew, Chas. W. Hamilton, J. W. Cady, L. W. Merritt, James G. Doyle all of Portland, Me.

**Nixon Nitration Works**, Millville, N. J., capital  $$1,000,000$ . Edward S. Gleason, D. E. Corbett, Geo. H. Murray, New Brunswick, N. J.

**Nixon Fulgent Products Co.**, Millville, N. J., capital  $$25,000$ . Explosives. Edward H. Gleason, New Brunswick, N. J.; D. E. Corbett, Matawan, N. J.; Geo. H. Murray, Metuchen, N. J.; Harvey Chemical Co., Hoboken, N. J., capital  $$50,000$ . Jacob J. Harvey, East Orange, N. J.; Otley C. Harvey, West Orange, N. J.; Harry B. Harvey, Newark, N. J.

**Ketonoc Chemical Co.**, Brooklyn, N. Y., capital  $$15,000$ . J. M. F. Leaper, K. W. Au, L. W. Young, 425 West 118th street, New York City.

**Alois F. Merklem**, Manhattan, capital  $$10,000$ . Chemicals, soaps and lubricants. A. F. Merklem, F. C. Scofield, M. F. Young, 164 West 96th street, New York City.

**Irogen Chemical Co.**, Manhattan, capital  $$10,000$ . C. J. Meisel, M. C. Rhoades, J. P. Shea, 20 Nassau street, New York City.

**Erro Chemical Co.**, Wilmington, Del., capital  $$100,000$ . E. M. Haslan, E. Lemon, A. McGonigle, of Wilmington, Del.

**American Ingraft Co.**, Manhattan, capital  $$25,000$ . To make chemicals and drugs. M. Yedlin, N. Benisch, P. Simon.

**Sho-Fine Co.**, Buffalo, N. Y., capital  $$14,000$ . Drugs, chemicals, polishes and soaps. S. D. Radcliffe, D. E. Mettler, T. Schwarz, Buffalo, N. Y.

**Capital Increases**—The Belt Line Chemical Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., from  $$30,000$  to  $$40,000$ .

**Hoffman & Kropp Chemical Co.**, Brooklyn, N. Y., from  $$25,000$  to  $$28,000$ .

**Authorizations**—The De Pree Chemical Co., Michigan, capital  $$26,000$ . Representative P. J. Osborne, 34 West Houston street, N. Y.

## In The Chemical Field

A  $$20,000$  contract for mercuric oxide has been awarded by the Navy Department to the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works of St. Louis, Mo.

The Powers-Weightmann-Rosengarten Company, Philadelphia, was awarded a contract for  $$3,650$  to supply bismuth and cadmium to the Naval Training Station at Newport.

The Commonwealth Chemical Corporation has removed its executive and sales offices from the Terminal Factory Building in Hoboken, N. J., to No. 15 Park Row, New York. The company's laboratory and factory was removed to Newark, April 15.

Judge Julius M. Mayer, in the United States District Court, has signed an order authorizing the receivers of the Aetna Explosives Co. to expend  $$150,000$  for the erection of a mechanical nitrating plant at Mount Union, Pa., and also  $$75,000$  additional for the housing of 350 workmen at the plant.

After considering the recent report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the British Ministry of Munitions to inquire into the position of the sulphuric acid trades as affected by the war, a meeting of the whole trade of the kingdom, held at Cannon Street Hotel, London, on March 22, unanimously adopted the recommendation of that committee to form a Sulphuric Acid Association to safeguard their interests at the present time and after the war.

### RUSSIAN POTASH ATTACHED HERE

A cargo of potash which is said to be valued at  $$1,000,000$  was attached by Deputy Sheriff Bryan of Brooklyn, last week, on the Russian steamship Irtysh, lying at the foot of Thirtieth street, Brooklyn. Herman & Herman, 6 Church street, New York, are plaintiffs in an action against the Central War Industrial Committee of Russia for breach of contract, and the warrant of attachment was issued by Supreme Court Justice Hotchkiss in Manhattan. The potash is the property of the Central War Industrial Committee of Russia and was sent here for distribution among various chemical manufacturers.

### MUST CONTROL ESCAPING FUMES

The Butterworth-Judson Company has been convicted in the Hudson County Court of New Jersey for allowing fumes to escape from their picric acid plant on the edge of the Hackensack Meadows, which caused annoyance to the residents of that section. The court found the company guilty of a misdemeanor. The bulk of the picric acid output of the Butterworth-Hudson Company is going to the Government for the manufacture of munitions. The company has been installing a system to prevent the escape of the fumes, but work was delayed by the freight congestion which prevented the arrival of material.

The American Cyanamid Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 20.

The Atlas Powder Company announces a quarterly dividend of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 20.

Sees in your hand no Liberty Bond or Gun

# The Drug & Chemical Markets

## STOCKS REDUCED BY GOVERNMENT PURCHASES

### Trade Finds Difficulty in Meeting Consumers' Needs —Camphor and Thymol Crystals Higher—Shellac and Gum Imports May be Controlled by Government

Purchases by the Government absorbed supplies in the hands of manufacturers and restricted trade. There was a sharp advance in the price of camphor and thymol crystals. Botanical drugs are firm and tending higher. Valencia saffron, arnica flowers and insect flowers with stems are higher. Oregon balsam is lower. Seeds and herbs of Spanish origin are feverish under active demand. Mustard seed and Greek sage are higher. Miscellaneous drugs are strong. Cream of tartar and agar agar advanced. Nitrate of silver is 13½c an ounce lower.

Essential oils were advanced. Wax of all descriptions closed strong. The Government may take control of imports of shellac, camphor, gums, etc., in order to obtain more ships for the transportation of troops.

### MEDLER PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Original Packages)

#### Advanced

Agar Agar, 2c	Nutmegs, Singapore, Penang,
Asafoetida, U.S.P., Whole, 5c	110s, 2½c
Arnica Flowers, 10c	Oil of Anise, 5c
Cantharides, Russian, 5c	Oil of Caraway, 25c
Capsicum, African, 6c	Oil of Cassia, Redistilled, 25c
Digitalis Leaves, Imported, 9c	Oil of Wintergreen Leaves,
Insect Flowers and Stems, Powdered, 4c	True, 25c
Licorice Root, 1c@2c	Saffron Flowers, Valencia, 50c
Mustard Seed, English, Dutch Yellow, 1c@2c	Silver Nitrate, 13½c
Valerian Root, Belgian, 5c	Thymol Crystals, U.S.P., 50c
	Uva Ursi Leaves, 3c

#### Declined

Alcohol, Denatured, 3c	Oil of Juniper Berries,
Aniseed, Star, 1c	Rectified, 50c
Balsam, Oregon, 15c	Oil of Juniper Berries, Twice Rectified, \$1.25
Cantharides, Chinese, 9c	

**Acetanilid**—Offerings were made at lower prices by second hands who quoted 76c@77c a pound. Makers continue to quote 80c@81c a pound for chemically pure in bulk, barrels added.

**Agar-Agar**—In response to advancing markets abroad, prices here advanced sharply. Importers are offering No. 1 at 61c@62c, No. 2 at 55c@56c and No. 3 at 49c@50c a pound, showing a gain of about 3c a pound.

**Alcohol, Denatured**—Prices are somewhat irregular owing to keen selling competition, scoring a decline of about 3c to 68c@70c a gallon for 180 proof. Second hands, according to reports have booked orders at further concessions.

**Aloes Gum, Cape**—Smaller stocks and higher markets abroad led to an advance in quotations of ½c to 11½c @12c a pound. Powdered supplies closed at 17½c@18c a pound.

**Arnica Flowers**—Limited offerings due to meager stocks and an active inquiry forced up prices 10c to \$1.25@\$1.35 a pound.

**Camphor**—Domestic refiners raised prices 5c on all grades to \$1.11½ a pound for refined supplies in bulk, barrels added. Japanese camphor 2½-lb. slabs closed at \$1.06½ a pound. According to cable advices from Taiwan, Formosa camphor apportioned for export to United States is 150,000 kin (198,416 lbs.) each month during April, May and June, and an apportionment for every three months thereafter according to production.

**Cantharides, Chinese**—Smaller inquiries and active selling competition led to a decline of about 9c to 85c @90c for whole and \$1.10@\$1.15 a pound for powdered flies. Russian was 5c higher, quotations being \$4.20 @\$4.45 for whole and \$4.45@\$4.70 a pound for powdered flies.

**Castor Oil**—Spot supplies are commanding sharp premiums, based on a scarcity of stocks among second hands. Crushers have booked their output to the Government and buyers are finding it difficult to supply their requirements. Crushers continue to quote 20c @30c a pound for supplies in barrels.

**Cloves**—The demand is active and importers advanced prices 1c to 55c@57c a pound for Amboynas.

**Cream of Tartar, U. S. P.**—Leading manufacturers announced an advance of 2c to 56½c for crystals and to 56c a pound for supplies in barrels, f. o. b. New York or Philadelphia. Second hands are asking 58c @61c a pound.

**Digitalis Leaves, Imported**—Scant supplies resulted in an advance of 9c to 55c@70c a pound.

**Glycerin, C. P.**—An easier sentiment is apparent, but makers quoted former prices of 67c@67½c a pound for supplies in bulk, drums and barrels added and in cans 68½c@69c a pound. It is reported that purchases from second hands could have been made at about 1c lower a pound. Crude glycerin is easier. Prices closed at 51c for saponification and 46c a pound for soap-lye loose.

**Insect Flowers, Powdered**—Prices closed 4c higher at 34c@37c a pound based on a better buying movement and limited offerings.

**Licorice Root**—Various grades were advanced 1c@2c to 25c@27c for natural in bales, 26c@28c for selected, and 27c@29c a pound for powdered. Firmer primary markets were given as the reason for the advance.

**Mace**—The demand is active. Parcels of Batavia No. 2 were raised 1c to 46c@47c a pound.

**Morphine**—Supplies are scant and buyers find difficulty in filling immediate needs. Makers are repeating former prices on the basis of \$12.80 a pound for sulphate parcels of 25-ounces and over.

**Mustard Seed**—Dutch and English yellow seed were advanced 1c@2c a pound. Importers now ask 24c@26c for Dutch and from 24c@25c a pound for English yellow.

**Nutmegs**—In response to a larger demand, importers are quoting 2½c advance to 30c@31c a pound for Singapore or Penang nuts.

**Opium**—Recent arrivals of crude supplies were cleaned up by manufacturers and there are only small supplies in bonded warehouses. The demand is active and prices closed firm, importers quoting \$25 for supplies in cases and \$27 a pound for granular and powdered, U. S. P.

**Quinine**—Large purchases by the Government caused a firmer market particularly with second hands who are quoting 95c@96c an ounce for sulphate. Makers repeated former prices of 75c an ounce in bulk.

**Rhubarb Root, High Dried**—Scarcity of stocks and larger demand resulted in an advance of 2c to 40c@42c a pound.

**Rose Oil, Natural**—Prices closed firm at the recent advance and dealers are repeating \$25@\$28 an ounce.

APRIL 17, 1918

## DRUG &amp; CHEMICAL MARKETS

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Offerings were made from France and England of fairly large parcels of French otto of rose.

**Saffron Flowers, Valencia**—A renewal of demand led to an advance in quotations of 50c to \$13@\$13.25 a pound.

**Sage, Greek, Stemless**—The demand is active under heavy consuming needs, with the visible supply entirely inadequate. Prices scored another advance of 2½c to 28c@\$29c a pound and further advances are predicted.

**Silver Nitrate**—Manufacturers advanced quotations 1¾c to 6½c an ounce for 500-ounce lots based on higher silver prices.

**Sodium Benzoate**—The market closed easy with offerings reported in some quarters at \$4.00@\$4.10 a pound. The general quotation, however, for U. S. P. ruled nominal for granular at \$4.25@\$4.70 a pound.

**Tartaric Acid, U. S. P.**—Makers are quoting 77½c for granular and powdered, and 78½c a pound for crystals in barrels, f. o. b. New York or Philadelphia.

**Thymol Crystals**—In response to an increased demand and diminishing stocks, sellers raised quotations 50c to \$15.50@\$16.50 a pound for U. S. P. supplies.

**Valerian Root, Belgian**—Scarcity of supplies and better inquiries led to a gain of 5c to \$1.15@\$1.25 a pound. In most quarters holders are naming \$1.20@\$1.25 a pound.

#### RAINEY OPIUM BILL LIKELY TO PASS

The House Committee on Ways and Means has made a favorable report upon the bill introduced by Congressman Rainey, providing for the disposition of opium, its salts and derivatives, coca leaves, their salts and derivatives, and any other drugs seized by the United States Government in the enforcement of laws. The measure provides that such articles shall be delivered for medical or scientific purposes to any department, bureau or other agency of the Government, upon proper application therefor under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Under the terms of the bill, no drugs seized by the Government shall hereafter be destroyed, except upon certification by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that they are of no value for medical or scientific purposes.

The Government has in its possession, at the present market value, about \$100,000 worth of opium salts and alkaloids, and salts and derivatives of coca leaves, seized from persons violating the acts.

The passage of the bill has been recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the committee has reported it back to the House without amendment and with the recommendation that it be passed.

#### WEISCOPEL SELLS CHARLOTTE DRUG CO.

The Charlotte (Mich.) Drug Co. has been sold by C. G. Weiscopef to F. D. Phillips, of North Wilkesboro, N. C. The company was founded by Mr. Weiscopef about a year ago when he severed his connection with H. R. Lathrop & Co., of New York. He is still interested in a Michigan ginseng company.

Coconut cultivation will be introduced on an extensive scale in the principalities of Java, and if, as is expected, success attends this enterprise, one or more oil factories will be established.

The Cinchona Company, Passir Malang, has issued part payment of 250 florins per share to holders of dividend certificate No. 36.

#### Drug & Chemical Notes

The next Amsterdam bark auction is scheduled for May 8.

Exports of crude glycerin from Barcelona to the United States decreased from 1,502,277 pounds in 1916 to 255,418 in 1917.

Exports of licorice root from Barcelona to the United States increased from 994,525 pounds in 1916 to 3,400,654 pounds in 1917.

The plant of the American Glycerin Company at Howard Junction, Pa., was recently destroyed by an explosion caused by a fire in the mixing machine.

Cod liver oil amounting to 58,140 gallons valued at \$176,022 was invoiced at the American consulate at Bergen, Norway, for the United States during 1917.

Acetone and alcohol will be the product of a plant, reported to cost \$1,000,000, which the Lamb-Fish Lumber Co. will establish at Charleston, Miss. Contract for construction has been awarded to the Unit Construction Co. of St. Louis.

Edward Berghausen, president of the Edward Berghausen Chemical Co., of Cincinnati, died on April 4, at the age of 82 years. He opened a drug store in Cincinnati in 1857, and in later years established the manufacturing chemical establishment which bore his name.

George R. Gersdorf, who has been associated with the wholesale drug trade of the United States for a great many years, is now connected with Hance Bros. & White, Philadelphia, pharmaceutical chemists, as manager of their New York house at 105 Beekman street, New York City.

The Tanners' Council of the United States, Inc., is seeking to secure control over all imports of cod oil. The Council has informed the War Trade Board that inasmuch as the tanning industry consumes more than sixty per cent. of this oil, both imported and domestic, supervision over imports should be entrusted to it.

Glycerin has been produced in Japan as a by-product in the manufacture of soap, but it is reported that a new apparatus has been invented for manufacturing glycerin directly from tallow. The new process is said to be twice as profitable as the ordinary method and the inventor has made a special contract with the Tokio Gas & Electric Industrial Company for the manufacture of the apparatus.

The White Eagle Medicine Co. of Piqua, O., which has for some time been manufacturing a proprietary preparation known as "White Eagle Indian Oil Liniment," has been made defendant in a criminal action filed in the United States District Court at Cincinnati, directed against Aaron P. and Caroline McCarty, who comprise the concern. It is alleged by the Government that claims made on behalf of the preparation, as a remedy for a number of ailments, are false, and that the preparation has no ingredients of medical value, as far as the diseases mentioned are concerned. A shipment of six dozen bottles to Meyer Bros. Drug Co., of St. Louis, is the basis of the complaint.

He also Fights who Helps a Fighter Fight

# Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

**NOTICE** — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

## Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk	lb.	.80	—	.81
Acetone	lb.	.35	—	.36
Acetophenetidin	lb.	4.50	—	4.70
“Aconitine, ½-oz. vials	ea.	—	—	—
Agar Agar, See Isinglass.	—	—	—	—
No. 1	lb.	.61	—	.62
No. 2	lb.	.55	—	.56
No. 3	lb.	.49	—	.52
Alcohol, 180 proof	gal.	—	—	4.93
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	—	5.05
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	—	5.08
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.90	—	.92
97 p.c.	gal.	.93	—	.94
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.68	—	.70
188 proof	gal.	.70	—	.72
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	—	1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.30	—	.32
Sweet	lb.	.29	—	.30
Meal	lb.	.34	—	.35
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	.90	—	.95
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	lb.	.80	—	.90
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—	14.00
Grey	oz.	24.00	—	27.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	—	.85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—	11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	—	1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.75	—	.76
Carb. Dom., U.S. kegs, powd.	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	—	2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	—	4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	—	7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	—	.45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	—	.26
Gran.	lb.	—	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	—	1.15
Per sulphate	lb.	—	—	1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	—	.60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	—	1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	5.50	—	5.70	
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	—	.21
Needle powder	lb.	.13	—	.14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent. free sulphur	lb.	.35	—	.70
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	19.00	—	20.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—	31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.34	—	.39
Powdered	lb.	.33	—	.34
Argols	lb.	.16	—	.18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	—	.66
White	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	—	47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	—	37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.41	—	.65
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	—	—
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	—	—	—
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.35	—	3.50
St. Thomas	gal.	3.85	—	4.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	lb.	—	—	—
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—	—	—
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c.v.oz.	2.50	—	3.00	
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)	—	—	—	—
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	—	3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	3.50
Subgalate	lb.	—	—	3.50
Subiodide	lb.	—	—	5.60
Subnitrate	lb.	—	—	3.30
Tannate	lb.	—	—	3.15
Nominal.	—	—	—	—

## WHERE TO BUY

### SODIUM SULPHIDE FUSED & CRYSTALS ACETANILIDE, U.S.P. SPOT DELIVERY

### CAREX CO. 309 Broadway, N.Y.C.

Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.074	—	.084
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	.084	—	.09
Bromine, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04	—	.05
“Imported”	lb.	—	—	—
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	4.20	—	4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	—	4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.90	—	1.95
Coffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	13.50	—	14.00
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—	12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	—	8.05
Phosphate	lb.	14.00	—	15.00
Sulphate	lb.	15.00	—	16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.85	—	1.90
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.34	—	.35
S. Iphosphate	lb.	—	—	1.40
Calomel, see Mercury	—	—	—	—
Camphor, Am. ref'd	bbls.bk.lb.	—	—	1.11½
Square, of 4 ounces	lb.	—	—	1.12½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	—	1.15
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	—	1.15½
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	—	1.15
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	—	1.12
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	—	—	1.96½
Monobromated 50 lbs.	lb.	—	—	3.25
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.85	—	.90
Powdered	lb.	1.10	—	1.15
Russian	lb.	4.20	—	4.45
Powdered	lb.	4.45	—	4.70
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs.	lb.	.084	—	.09
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.44	—	.49
Oxalate	lb.	.60	—	.62
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Heavy	lb.	.034	—	.05
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., 25-lb. jars	lb.	1.50	—	1.55
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.05	—	.07
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.14½	—	.20
Chloroform, drums	lb.	.63	—	.65
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	.620	—	.645
Cinchonidin, Alk.	oz.	—	—	.54
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	—	.51
Sulphate	oz.	—	—	.35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	—	1.45
Civet	oz.	2.45	—	2.70
Cobalt, powd (Fly Poisons)	lb.	.45	—	.49
Oleate	oz.	.85	—	.96
Cocaine, Hydrochloride, large cryst., bulk	oz.	—	—	9.23
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.33	—	.34
Cases, fingers	lb.	.34	—	.35
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	oz.	—	—	10.00
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	—	—	9.00
Phosphate, Bulk	oz.	—	—	7.50
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	—	—	8.00
Collodion, U.S.P., 1-lb. cans	lb.	.45	—	.46
Collodion, Trieste, whole	lb.	.26	—	.29
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	—	.48
Spanish Apples	lb.	.29	—	.34
Copper Chloride, pure cryst., lb.	—	—	—	.70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars	lb.	—	—	1.65
20 p.c.	lb.	—	—	1.65
Corrosive, Sublimate, see Mercury	—	—	—	—
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.78	—	1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	27.00	—	28.50
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.56½
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.56½
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	—	1.95
“Carbonate”	lb.	26.00	—	27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	—	.19½
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.41	—	.42
Small	lb.	1.30	—	1.35
Nominal	lb.	—	—	1.25
Nominal	—	—	—	—
Cuttlefish Bone, French	lb.	.36	—	.37
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.80	—	3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.34	—	.39
Reeds	lb.	4.15	—	4.25
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	—	2.70
Hydrochloride, U.S.P., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	—	1.80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—	—	—
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.81	—	.85
Spanish	lb.	80	—	.85
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	—	.27
1880	lb.	—	—	.32
Washed	lb.	—	—	—
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	—	1.40
Formaldehyde	lb.	.19	—	.20
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.30	—	1.39
“Gold”	lb.	—	—	—
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	—	—
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.67	—	.67½
C.P. in cans	lb.	.68½	—	.69
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.66	—	.67
Saponification, loose	lb.	.51½	—	.52
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.46½	—	.48
Grains of Paradise	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	19.75	—	21.75
Guarana	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
“Haarlem” Oil, bottles	lb.	7.45	—	8.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime	lb.	.45	—	.50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.23	—	.24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	—	—	—	—
4-oz. bottles	—	—	—	7.50
12-oz. bottles	—	—	—	16.50
16-oz. bottles	—	—	—	30.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Ichthyol	lb.	—	—	—
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	—	4.30
Iodeform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	—	5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	—	5.35
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	1.00
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.99
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.99
Isinglass, American	lb.	.79	—	.80
Russian	lb.	4.45	—	4.95
See Agar Agar	—	—	—	—
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	2.25	—	2.30
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.15	—	.17
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.34	—	.39
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.44	—	.49
Lead Iodide	lb.	—	—	2.95
Licorice, Mass., Syrian	lb.	.25	—	.29
“Sticks, bds. Corigliano	lb.	.49	—	.54
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.19	—	.20
Glycerophosphate	—	—	—	4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	—	2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	—	4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	—	1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	—	2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	—	1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech 100-lbs.	lb.	3.37	—	3.45
U. S. P.	lb.	3.62	—	3.85
Manganese Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.50	—	4.70
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	—	1.76
Iodide	lb.	—	—	4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	—	.75
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.62	—	.68
Manna, large flake	lb.	.81	—	.84
Small flake	lb.	.64	—	.67
Monthol, Japanese	lb.	.33	—	3.35
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	lb.	ea. 120.00	—	125.00
Bisulphite	lb.	—	—	1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	—	—	.83
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.85
Blue Ointment, 30 p. c.	lb.	—	—	.86
50 p. c.	lb.	—	—	1.18
Calomel, American	lb.	—	—	1.91
Corrosive Sublimate, crystall.	lb.	—	—	1.76
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	—	1.71
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	—	4.10
Red	lb.	—	—	4.20
Yellow	lb.	—	—	4.10
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	—	2.10
Powdered	lb.	—	—	2.20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	—	2.20
Powdered	lb.	—	—	2.25

\*Nominal.

\*Nominal.

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb. 15.00	-17.00
Milk, powdered	lb. .16	-.19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb. .17½ - .19½	
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz. —	-12.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz. —	-12.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans	oz. —	-15.90
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, 1-oz. v.oz.	oz. —	-18.05
Moss, Iceland	lb. .25	
Irish	lb. —	.11
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz. 10.00	-10.50
Tonquin	oz. 22.00	-22.50
Grain Cab	oz. 18.75	-19.00
Tonquin	oz. 34.00	-35.00
Druggists	oz. 30.00	-32.00
Synthetic	lb. 11.50	-12.75
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.		
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb. —	.22
Sulphate	lb. .27	-.29
Novocain (See Procaine)	lb. —	—
Nux Vomica, whole	lb. .12	-.13
Powdered	lb. .17	-.18
*Opium, cases, U. S. P.	lb. 25.00	-26.00
Granular	lb. —	-27.00
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb. —	-27.00
Oxgall, pur. U. S. P.	lb. 1.50	-.55
Iapan	lb. 3.95	-4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P. gal.	lb. 3.10	-3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb. .43	-.44
Petrolatum, light amber	bbis. lb. .06	-.07
Cream White	lb. .09	-.10
Lily White	lb. .10	-.11
Snow White	lb. .13	-.14
Phenolphthalein	lb. 6.00	-6.25
*Phosphorus, yellow	lb. —	
Red	lb. 1.70	-1.80
*Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. v. gr.	lb. —	
Piper	lb. 13.00	-18.00
Pony Heads	lb. .85	-.95
Potassium acetate	lb. 1.45	-.50
Bicarb.	lb. 1.20	-.40
Bisulphate	lb. .75	-.85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb. 1.35	-.36
Citrate, bulk	lb. —	-.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz. .145	
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz. 2.15	-.20
Iodide, bulk	lb. —	-.375
Lactophosphate	oz. —	-.25
Permanganate, U. S. P.	lb. 4.00	-4.10
Salicylate	lb. 2.90	-.25
Sulphate, C. P.	lb. 1.11	-.16
Tartate, powdered	lb. 1.31	-.32
Procaine, oz. bottles	—	-.60
5 gr. bottles	—	-.40
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins	oz. —	.75
30-oz. tins	oz. —	-.75
25-oz. tins	oz. —	.76
5-oz. tins	oz. —	-.77
1-oz. tins	oz. —	.80
Second Hands	oz. .95	-.96
*Amsterdam	oz. —	
*German	oz. —	
Java	lb. —	
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz. —	.80
Sulphate, tins	oz. —	-.40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb. 8.50	-.90
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb. —	-.41½
Powdered, bbls.	lb. —	-.41
Saccharin, U. S. P., soluble	lb. 18.00	-18.50
U. S. P., Insoluble	lb. 19.25	-20.00
Salicin, bulk	lb. 16.00	-17.00
Salol, U. S. P., bulk	lb. —	-.150
Sandalwood	lb. —	
Ground	lb. —	
Santonin, cryst. U. S. P.	lb. 36.40	-37.50
Powdered	lb. 37.00	-37.75
Scammony, resin	lb. —	
Powdered	lb. —	
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb. —	-.31½
Silver Nitrate 500-oz. lots	oz. —	.61
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb. .38	-.41
Marseilles, white	lb. .19	-.19½
Green, pure	lb. .17	-.18
Ordinary	lb. .14	-.15
Sodium Acetate, U. S. P. gran.	lb. .12	-.13
Benzoate, gran. U. S. P.	lb. 4.25	-.475
Bicarb. U. S. P., powd. bbls.	lb. .02½ - .03	
Bromide, U. S. P., bulk	lb. .65	-.66
Cacodylate	oz. 2.50	-.350
Citrate, U. S. P., cryst.	lb. —	.67
Granular, U. S. P.	lb. —	.77
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb. 2.65	-.270
Hypophosphite, U. S. P.	lb. 1.10	-.115
Iodide, bulk	lb. —	.39
Phosphate, U. S. P., gran.	lb. —	.13
Recrystallized	lb. .17	-.18
Dried	lb. .25	-.26
*Nominal.		

WHERE TO BUY	
<b>Antoine Chiris Co.</b>	
NEW YORK	
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS	
ESSENTIAL OILS	
SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS	
<b>Fritzsch Brothers</b>	
New York	
<b>ESSENTIAL - OILS</b>	

Essential Oils	
Almond, bitter	lb. 13.00
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb. 4.50
Free from chlorine	lb. —
Amber, crude	lb. 1.30
Rectified	lb. 1.75
Bay	lb. 2.40
Bergamot	lb. 5.50
Synthetic	lb. 3.50
Bois de Rose	lb. 4.75
Cade	lb. 1.00
Cajuput, bottle, Native, ca.	lb. .75
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb. .12
Japanese, white	lb. .19
Caraway	lb. 8.25
Cassia, 75-80 p. c. tech.	lb. 2.10
Lead Free	lb. 2.25
Redistilled, U. S. P.	lb. 2.75
Cedar Leaf	lb. —
Cedar Wood	lb. .19
*Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb. 20.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb. .50
Java	lb. .75
Cloves, cans	lb. —
Bottles	lb. 3.30
Copiba	lb. 1.05
Coriander	lb. 22.00
Cubeba	lb. —
Cumin	lb. 9.00
Erigeron	lb. 1.85
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb. .62
Fennel, sweet	lb. 3.75
Geranium, rose, African	lb. 6.50
Bourbon	lb. 6.25
Turkish	lb. 4.50
Ginger	lb. 8.00
Gingergrass	lb. —
Hemlock	lb. 1.20
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb. 12.25
Twice rect.	lb. 13.25
Wood	lb. 2.00
Lavender Flowers	lb. 5.25
Spike	lb. .90
Garden	lb. .65
Lemon, U. S. P.	lb. 1.05
Lemongrass	lb. 1.35
Limes, Expressed	lb. 5.50
Distilled	lb. 2.10
Linaloe	lb. 2.85
Mace, distilled	lb. 2.25
Mustard, natural	lb. 30.00
Artificial	lb. —
Neroli, bigarade	lb. 60.00
Petale	lb. 70.00
Artificial	lb. 18.50
Nutmeg	lb. 2.40
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb. 1.85
Sweet, West Indian	lb. 1.85
Italian, sweet	lb. 2.75
Orris Concrete	oz. 5.15
Origanum, Imitation	lb. .25
Patchouli	lb. —
Pennyroyal	lb. 1.65
Imported	lb. 1.15
*Nominal.	lb. 1.25

## Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.10	—	3.20
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.50	—	3.60
French	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Pinus Sylvestrus	lb.	2.25	—	2.40
Pumilio	lb.	—	—	5.00
Rose, natural	oz.	25.00	—	28.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.50	—	4.40
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	—	.90
Safrol	lb.	.40	—	.45
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.00	—	13.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Artificial	lb.	.32	—	.34
*Savin	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Spearmint	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
*Spruce	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Tansy	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
White, French	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
*Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	—	—	—
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	—	2.50
Synthetic, U.S.P. bulk	lb.	.85	—	.90
Wormseed	lb.	9.25	—	9.50
Wormwood	lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.50	—	15.00
Manila	lb.	26.00	—	28.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—	24.00
<b>OLEORESINS</b>				
Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	17.50	—	18.00
Capicium, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	—	5.50
Cubeb	lb.	—	—	6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	—	7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—	11.75
Mullein (so-called)	oz.	5.00	—	5.50
Orris, domestic	lb.	4.00	—	5.00
Imported	lb.	—	—	16.00
<b>Crude Drugs</b>				
<b>BALSAMS</b>				
Copaiba, Para	lb.	.69	—	.73
South American	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.80	—	6.20
Oregon	gal.	1.60	—	1.75
Peru	lb.	3.75	—	3.80
Tolu	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
<b>BARKS</b>				
Angostura	lb.	.45	—	.55
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	—	.20
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.28	—	.30
of Tree	lb.	.14	—	.16
Buckthorn	lb.	.24	—	.25
Calisaya	lb.	—	—	1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.14	—	.15
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.20	—	.24
Siftings	lb.	.10	—	.14
Chestnut, red quills	lb.	.08	—	.09
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	1.00	—	1.30
Broken	lb.	—	—	.85
Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	—	1.00
*Broken	lb.	—	—	—
Loxa, pale, hs.	lb.	.30	—	.31
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.31	—	.33
*Marracai, yellow, powd.	lb.	.35	—	.40
Condurango	lb.	.13	—	.15
Cotton Root	lb.	.10	—	.12
Cramp (true)	lb.	.55	—	.60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.10	—	.13
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.07	—	.08
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	—	.09
Select bds.	lb.	.17	—	.18
Ordinary	lb.	.10	—	.11
Hemlock	lb.	.06	—	.07
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	—	.12
Mezereon	lb.	.20	—	.26
Oak, red	lb.	.05	—	.07
White	lb.	.03	—	.05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.05	—	.07
Sweet	lb.	.11	—	.12
Trieste	lb.	.12	—	.13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.12	—	.12
Northern	lb.	.15	—	.16
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	—	.25
of Fruit	lb.	.30	—	.32
*Quebracho	lb.	—	—	—
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.08	—	.09
Select	lb.	.17	—	.19
Simaruba	lb.	.50	—	.60
Soap, whole	lb.	.09	—	.10
Cub.	lb.	.16	—	.16
Crushed	lb.	.11	—	.12
Walp. of Root	lb.	.44	—	.46
of Tree	lb.	.15	—	.16
Willow, Black	lb.	.07	—	.09
White	lb.	.14	—	.14
White Pine	lb.	.07	—	.08
White Poplar	lb.	.03	—	.04
Nominal	lb.	—	—	—
Wild Cherry	lb.	.10	—	.13
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05	—	.06
<b>BEANS</b>				
Calabar	lb.	.40	—	.48
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	—	.26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	—	.14
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.90	—	.98
Para	lb.	.64	—	.69
Surinam	lb.	.70	—	.74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.60	—	5.70
Cuts	lb.	3.45	—	3.85
Bourbon	lb.	2.00	—	2.90
South American	lb.	3.70	—	3.90
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.30	—	1.45
Green label	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
<b>BERRIES</b>				
Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.10	—	1.15
*XX	lb.	1.20	—	1.22
Powdered	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Fish	lb.	.15	—	.16
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.45	—	.46
Juniper	lb.	.06	—	.07
Laural	lb.	.08	—	.09
Poke	lb.	.11	—	.12
Prickly Ash	lb.	.18	—	.20
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.50	—	.55
Sloe	lb.	.50	—	.55
Sumac	lb.	.04	—	.05
<b>FLOWERS</b>				
Arnica	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	—	1.35
Borage	lb.	.60	—	.65
Calendula	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	—	—	1.25
German	lb.	—	—	—
Hungarian	lb.	.45	—	.50
Roman	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Spanish	lb.	.40	—	.50
Clover Tops	lb.	.30	—	.31
Dogwood	lb.	.14	—	.15
Elder	lb.	.28	—	.30
Insect, open	lb.	.30	—	.35
Closed	lb.	.39	—	.40
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.34	—	.37
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.45	—	.50
*Koussou	lb.	—	—	—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.22	—	.23
Select	lb.	.32	—	.35
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.34	—	.36
Without leaves	lb.	.50	—	.55
Malva, blue	lb.	3.00	—	4.00
Black	lb.	.53	—	.56
*Mullein	lb.	—	—	—
Orange	lb.	1.20	—	1.24
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	—	.05
Poppy, red	lb.	.98	—	1.20
Rosemary	lb.	.53	—	.59
Saffron, American	lb.	.45	—	.47
Valencia	lb.	13.00	—	13.25
Tilia (see Linden)	lb.	—	—	—
<b>GUMS</b>				
Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Cape	lb.	.12	—	.13
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	—	.10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.45	—	.50
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.80	—	.85
Powdered	lb.	.85	—	.90
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	—	.52
*Seconds	lb.	—	—	—
Sorts Amber	lb.	—	—	.30
Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.40
Asofotida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	—	1.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Sumatra	lb.	.33	—	.36
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.80	—	.85
Damar Balsam, No. 1	lb.	.24	—	.25
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	—	.24
Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.28
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Gamboge	lb.	.15	—	.19
Guaiac	lb.	.55	—	.60
Hemlock	lb.	.80	—	.90
Kauri No. 1	lb.	.46	—	.50
Kino	lb.	—	—	.75
Mastic	lb.	.70	—	.80
Myrrh, select	lb.	.49	—	.50
Sorts	lb.	.42	—	.43
Siftings	lb.	.39	—	.40
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	—	.14
Tears	lb.	.16	—	.22
Sandarac	lb.	.60	—	.62
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.36	—	.42
Sorts	lb.	.34	—	.39
Thus, per bbl.	lb.	12.40	—	13.00
Spruce	lb.	.65	—	.75
Tragacanth, Aleppo firsts	lb.	2.30	—	2.40
Seconds	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.40	—	1.70
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	—
<b>LEAVES AND HERBS</b>				
Aconite	lb.	.30	—	.35
Balmion	lb.	.09	—	.10
Bay, true	lb.	—	—	—
Belladonna	lb.	1.60	—	1.65
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.18	—	.20
Buchu, short	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Long	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.00	—	3.15
American	lb.	.55	—	.64
Catnip	lb.	.08	—	.12
Chestnut	lb.	.04	—	.05
Chiretta	lb.	.41	—	.42
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—	—
Truxillo	lb.	—	—	—
Cotsfoot	lb.	.18	—	.20
*Conium	lb.	—	—	—
Corn Silk	lb.	.10	—	.12
Damiana	lb.	.16	—	.18
Deer Tongue	lb.	.24	—	.25
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.45	—	.50
Imported	lb.	.55	—	.70
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	—	.09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.19	—	.20
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09	—	.10
*Hendbane, German	lb.	—	—	—
Russian	lb.	—	—	—
Domestic	lb.	1.90	—	2.10
enna	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Horehound	lb.	.30	—	.35
Jaborandi	lb.	.22	—	.23
Laurel	lb.	.29	—	.30
Life Everlasting	lb.	.08	—	.09
Liverwort	lb.	.35	—	.37
Lobelia	lb.	.09	—	.10
Matico	lb.	.30	—	.35
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	—	—
French	lb.	—	—	—
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	—	—
*Grinding	lb.	—	—	—
Greek, stemless	lb.	.28	—	.29
Spanish	lb.	.20	—	.21
Savory	lb.	.19	—	.20
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Half Leaf	lb.	.80	—	.90
Siftings	lb.	.40	—	.43
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.43
Tinnevelly	lb.	.16	—	.18
Pods	lb.	.17	—	.19
Squaw Vine	lb.	.28	—	.31
Skullcap	lb.	.15	—	.17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	—	.21
Stramonium	lb.	.20	—	.22
Tansy	lb.	.09	—	.11
Thyme Spanish	lb.	.08	—	.09
French	lb.	.12	—	.13
Uva Ursi	lb.	.10	—	.10
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	—	.07
Wormwood imported	lb.	.24	—	.25
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06	—	.07
<b>ROOTS</b>				
Aconite, English	lb.	.45	—	.46
Powdered	lb.	.70	—	.74
German	lb.	.69	—	.73
*Powdered	lb.	.74	—	.76
Alkanet	lb.	1.80	—	1.85
Althea, cut	lb.	.65	—	.68
Whole	lb.	.33	—	.37
Angelica, American	lb.	.55	—	.60
*German	lb.	—	—	—
Arnica	lb.	.80	—	1.00
Bermuda	lb.	.52	—	.53
St. Vincent	lb.	.18	—	.20
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.04	—	.05
Bearfoot	lb.	.06	—	.08
Belladonna	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.55	—	3.80
Berberis, aq.	lb.	—	—	—
Bitter	lb.	.16	—	.18
White	lb.	.16	—	.20
Beth	lb.	.16	—	.20
Blood	lb.	.19	—	.22
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blueflag	lb. 27	—	.30
Bryonia	lb. 29	—	.31
Burdock, Imported	lb. 19	—	.24
American	lb. 16	—	.19
Calamus, bleached	lb. 1.50	—	3.00
Unbleached, natural	lb. 24	—	.26
Cohosh, black	lb. 11	—	.13
Blue	lb. 10	—	.12
Colchicum	lb. 2.35	—	2.50
Colombo, whole	lb. 25	—	.30
Comfrey	lb. 18	—	.22
Culver's	lb. 15	—	.16
Cranebill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb. 35	—	.40
American	lb. 32	—	.34
Doggreat Dom.-Rock Co.	lb. 75	—	.95
Cut Bermudas	lb. 28	—	.32
Echinacea	lb. 30	—	.32
Elecampane	lb. .09	—	.10
Galangal	lb. 24	—	.26
Gelsemium	lb. .08	—	.10
Gentian	lb. 15%	—	.16
Powdered	lb. 18%	—	.19
Geranium	lb. .09	—	.10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb. 15%	—	.21
Bleached	lb. 25	—	.26
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb. 3.00	—	5.00
Wild, Eastern	lb. 10.00	—	12.00
Northwestern	lb. 15.00	—	18.00
Southern	lb. 12.00	—	15.00
Golden Seal	lb. 5.35	—	5.50
Powdered	lb. 5.75	—	6.00
Hellebore, Black	lb. 1.25	—	1.40
White, Domestic	lb. 24	—	.26
Powdered	lb. 26	—	.29
*Imported	lb. 40	—	.44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb. 3.00	—	3.10
Powdered	lb. 3.40	—	3.45
Rio	lb. 3.00	—	3.05
Jalap, whole	lb. 60	—	.65
Powdered	lb. 69	—	.70
Kava Kava	lb. 17%	—	.19
*Lady Slipper	lb. .80	—	.90
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb. .80	—	.90
Spanish, natural, bales	lb. 25	—	.27
Selected	lb. 26	—	.28
Powdered	lb. 27	—	.29
Lovage, American	lb. 70	—	.75
Manaca	lb. 25	—	.27
Mandrake	lb. .07%	—	.09
Musk, Russian	lb. 2.25	—	2.40
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb. 25	—	.26
Verona	lb. 19	—	.20
Finger	lb. 1.95	—	2.10
Pa. cira Brava	lb. 35	—	.40
Pellitory	lb. 29	—	.31
Pink, true	lb. 41	—	.42
Pleurisy	lb. 17	—	.19
Poke	lb. .04%	—	.06
Rhatany	lb. 13	—	.15
Rhubarb	lb. 80	—	.85
Cuts	lb. 41	—	.65
High Dried	lb. 40	—	.42
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb. 74	—	.78
American	lb. 30	—	.35
Mexican	lb. 58	—	.65
Senega, Northern	lb. 78	—	.88
Southern	lb. 90	—	.95
Serpentaria	lb. 45	—	.50
Skunk Cabbage	lb. 17	—	.20
*Snake, Black	lb. 34	—	.35
Canada, natural	lb. 34	—	.38
Striped	lb. 45	—	.50
Spikenard	lb. 28	—	.35
Squill, white	lb. 13	—	.14
Stillingia	lb. 14	—	.15
Stone	lb. .06	—	.07
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb. .07%	—	.08
China	lb. .08%	—	.09
Madras	lb. .10%	—	.10%
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb. 33	—	.39
True (Aletris)	lb. 38	—	.40
Valerian, Belgian	lb. 1.20	—	1.30
*English	lb. —	—	—
*German	lb. —	—	—
*Japanese	lb. —	—	—
Yellow Dock	lb. 11	—	.14
Domestic	lb. —	—	—
Yellow Parilla	lb. .09	—	.11

## SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb. —	—	—
Spanish	lb. 27	—	.28
Star	lb. 28	—	.29
Caraway, African	lb. 53	—	.54
Dutch	lb. —	—	—
Cardamoms, good bleached	lb. 80	—	.90

## Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p. c.	lb. 12%	—	.13
56 p. c.	lb. 18	—	.19
70 p. c.	lb. 14%	—	.15%
80 p. c.	lb. 26%	—	.27
Glacial	lb. .37	—	.38
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb. .04%	—	.04%
Ground	lb. .04%	—	.05
Powdered	lb. .04%	—	.05
Potash, lump	lb. .08%	—	.09%
Chrome	lb. .21%	—	.22
Ground	lb. .09	—	.09%
Powdered	lb. .08%	—	.09%
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	.638
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb. .04%	—	.05
Sulphur, high grade	lb. .03%	—	.04
Low grade	lb. .02%	—	.03%
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb. .25	—	—
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.	car. ton	.06%	.07%
20 deg. carboys	lb. .05	—	.05%
18 deg. carboys	lb. .04%	—	.04
16 deg. carboys	lb. .11%	—	.12
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb. .19	—	.21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb. .17%	—	.18
Granulated, white	lb. .15%	—	.16%
Lump	lb. .17%	—	.20
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—
Domestic	100 lbs.	.03%	.04
Antimony Salts, 75 p. c.	lb. —	—	—
65 p. c.	lb. —	—	—
47 p. c.	lb. —	—	—
Blanc Fixe, dry	lb. .04%	—	.04%
Barium, chloride	ton 66.00	—	.85
Dioxide	lb. .28	—	.30
Nitrate	lb. .11%	—	.12
Barytes, floated, white	ton 30.00	—	.35
Off color	ton 14.00	—	.18
Bleaching Powder, 35 p. c.	lb. .02%	—	.024
*Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	6.00	—
Carbide	ton 70.00	—	.73
Carbonate	lb. —	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton 24.00	—	.26
Granulated, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton 30.00	—	.34
Solid, second hands	ton 40.00	—	.45
Gran. second hands	ton 40.00	—	.45
Sulphate, 98-99 p. c.	lb. .09	—	.09%
Carbon tetrachloride	lb. .15%	—	.16
Copper Carbonate	lb. .33	—	.35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb. .40	—	.42
Powdered	lb. .40	—	.42
Sulphate, 98-99 p. c.	lb. .09%	—	.09%
Second hands	lb. .08%	—	.09
Powdered	lb. .10%	—	.11%
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.25	—
Fusel Oil, crude	gal. 2.65	—	.275
Refined	gal. 3.75	—	.400
Hydrofluoric, 30 p. c. in bbls.	lb. —	—	.05
48 p. c. in carboys	lb. —	—	.09
52 p. c. in carboys	lb. —	—	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb. .15%	—	.16
White cryst.	lb. .17%	—	.17%
Broken Cakes	lb. .16	—	.16%
Granulated	lb. .17%	—	.18%
Arsenate, powdered	lb. .31	—	.34
Paste	lb. .15	—	.17
*Nitrate	lb. Nominal	—	—
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb. .09%	—	.09%
Red, American	lb. —	—	.10%
Foreign	—	—	—
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	—	—	.09%
dry	—	—	—
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb. —	—	.16%
English	—	—	—
Basic Sulphate	lb. —	—	.08%
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	42.00	—	.44
f. o. b. N. Y.	lb. 65.00	—	.70
Muriatic acid,	—	—	—
18 deg. carboys	lb. .01%	—	.02%
20 deg. carboys	lb. .02%	—	.02%
22 deg. carboys	lb. .03%	—	.03%
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb. .07%	—	.07%
38 deg. carboys	lb. .07%	—	.07%
40 deg. carboys	lb. .09%	—	.10
42 deg. carboys	lb. .10	—	.11
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb. —	—	.05%
38 deg. carboys	lb. —	—	.05%
40 deg. carboys	lb. —	—	.06
42 deg. carboys	lb. —	—	.06
Plaster of Paris	bbl. 1.50	—	.176
True Dental	bbl. 1.75	—	2.00
Potassium Bichromate	lb. .44%	—	.44%
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb. .85%	—	.84%
Carbone, calc.	lb. .68	—	.73
Chlorate, cryst.	lb. .41	—	.41%
Powdered	lb. .36%	—	.40
Muriate, basis 80 p. c. per ton	350.00	—	.375.00
Prussiate, red	lb. 2.25	—	2.60
Yellow	lb. 1.10	—	1.15
Nominal	—	—	—

\*Nominal.

## Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Saltspetre, Granulated	lb.	274	284
Refined	lb.	314	314
Soda Ash 58 p.c. in bags	100 lbs.	2.60	2.70
In bbls.	100 lbs.	3.25	3.35
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid	100 lbs.	5.00	5.25
Powd. or gran.	76 p.c.		
100 lbs.		6.20	6.50
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.23	.234
Bisulphite	lb.		
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am.	100 lbs.	1.25	1.40
Chlorate	lb.	.18	.204
Cyanide	lb.	.38	.40
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.50	2.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.30	2.50
*Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	5.50	5.75
Refined	lb.	.0634	.07
Nitrite	lb.	.334	.344
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.424	.434
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.90	4.25
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	2.75
Sulphur, Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	1.40	1.70
Sulphide, 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.05	.054
60 p.c. per 100 lbs.		4.25	4.50
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	45.00	50.00
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	50.00
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. Pyrite	ton	35.00	45.00
66 deg. Brimstone	ton	43.00	48.00
Oleum	ton	73.00	75.00
Battery Acid, carper 100 lbs.	3.00	3.40	
*Nominal.			

### Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

#### COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	4.30	4.60
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	
Acid H	lb.	2.20	2.75
Acid Metanilic	lb.		
Refined	lb.	1.40	1.60
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate	lb.	.32	.344
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.42	.45
p-Aminophenol Base	lb.	3.60	4.10
p-Aminophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.20	4.50
Aminozobenzene	lb.	1.75	1.85
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.26	.27
Aniline Salts	lb.	.32	.33
Aniline for red	lb.	1.10	1.15
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	Nominal	
Anthraquinone	lb.	3.75	5.10
Benzaldehyde	lb.	4.50	5.50
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.85	2.00
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.40	1.50
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	4.10	4.40
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.31	.344
Benzol (90 p.c.)	gal.	.31	.344
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	2.50
Chlorobenzol	lb.		.31
Diamedophenol	lb.	9.00	10.00
*Dianisidine	lb.		
Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.35	.40
*Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.15	.16
Diethylbenzol	lb.	.13	.14
Diethylbenzol	lb.	4.50	5.50
Dimethylbenzol	lb.	.65	.67
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.344	.36
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	.50
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.50	.55
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	.47
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.52	.56
*Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.59	.60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	1.05
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.		
Hydrobenzene	lb.	1.50	2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.		
Monodinitrochlorobenzol	lb.	.48	.52
Monothiylaniline	lb.	1.00	1.25
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	10%	11%
Balls	lb.	1234	134
Naphthalenediamine	lb.		
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.65	1.90
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.65	.72
Sublimed	lb.	.85	.90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.58	.62
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.65	1.75
p-Nitraniline	lb.	.20	.22
o-Nitrochlorobenzol	lb.	.50	.56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	.45
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.80	2.00
Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.45	1.75
*o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	.65
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	.75	.80
Phenol	lb.	.53	.55
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	4.60	5.20
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.		
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	9.90	10.00

\* Nominal.

#### WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.  
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

### Antiline Dyestuffs Dyewood Extracts Industrial Oils Chemicals

Resorcin, Technical	lb.	6.00	6.25
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.50	2.83
o-Toluidine	lb.	1.30	1.35
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.25	2.35
Toluol, pure	gal.	5.25	5.75
Toluol, Commercial	90 p.c. gal.	5.25	5.70
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	.40
Xylo	gal.	.35	.50

#### COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.30	1.60
Acid Blue	lb.	2.10	2.80
Acid Brown	lb.	2.40	3.10
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	6.50	7.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.40	.63
Acid Orange II	lb.	.65	1.00
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.20	1.40
Acid Red	lb.	1.30	1.80
Acid Scarlet	lb.	.95	1.45
Alpine Yellow	lb.	4.00	4.90
Alizarin Blue	lb.	7.25	8.53
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.30	8.00
Alkali Blue	lb.	11.00	15.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.50	8.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.25	6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.15	3.25
Auramine, Single O	lb.	3.25	4.53
Auramine, Double O	lb.	5.25	6.00
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	.95	1.10
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.00	1.15
Bright Red	lb.	2.75	3.25
Chrom. Blue	lb.	2.00	2.50
Chrom. Red	lb.	2.25	3.00
Crysinamine Yellow	lb.	1.30	1.60
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.00	1.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.85	1.20
Chrysophine, Domestic	lb.	6.25	8.00
Chrysophine, Imported	lb.	12.00	12.50
Congo Red	lb.	2.15	2.75
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	7.50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	9.25	14.00
Direct Black	lb.	.79	.85
Direct Blue	lb.	2.25	3.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.50	6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.00	2.50
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.85	3.45
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	5.25
Direct Red	lb.	2.10	2.50
Direct Yellow	lb.	1.75	2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	2.90	3.85
Direct Violet	lb.	2.50	3.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	4.60	5.00
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	2.75	3.25
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.40	3.10
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	3.10
Fur Brown GG	lb.	2.50	4.00
Fuchsin, Crystals	lb.	7.50	12.00
*Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	11.50	13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.50	2.00
Indigoite, conc.	lb.	4.25	5.00
Indigoite, paste	lb.	1.50	2.50
Induline	lb.	1.15	1.70
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	5.00
Magenta, Imported	lb.	10.00	11.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.80	2.40
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.00	3.75
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.00	3.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	2.50	2.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.75	1.25
Nigrosine, water sol., blue	lb.	.75	1.05
Jet	lb.	.80	1.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.40	7.10
Oil Black	lb.	.85	1.20
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.00	1.25
Ponceau	lb.	1.80	2.50
Rhodamine B. ex. cont.	lb.	5.30	55.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	3.25	4.50
Soluble Blue	lb.	8.00	13.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.42	.60
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	1.00

\* Nominal.

Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	1.25	2.00
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	2.25
Sulphur Blue	lb.	3.00	3.75
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	3.25	3.75
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.50	.65
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.75	2.50
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.80	2.50
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.30	1.85
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	.65	.90
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	7.00	7.25
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	6.00
Victoria Blue, base	lb.	10.50	12.50
Victoria Green	lb.	7.50	10.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.00	9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.50	8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	2.25

#### NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb.	.334	.35
Seed	lb.	.1134	.114
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.54	.56
Gambier, see tanning.	lb.		
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.50	3.00
Oudes	lb.	2.75	2.95
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.75	3.00
Madras	lb.	1.10	1.40
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	.28
Nutgalls, blue	lb.		
Chinese	lb.	.25	.26
Persian Berries	lb.		
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	lb.		
Sumac, Madras	lb.		
Quercitron Bark	lb.		
Victoria Bark	lb.		
Woad	lb.		

#### DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.		
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	.26
Fustic, sticks	ton	39.00	59.00
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	.10
Logwood Sticks	ton	36.00	39.00
Chips	lb.	.024	.03
Quercitron, see tanning.	lb.		
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	.17

#### EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	.17
Triple	lb.	.18	.20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	.26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.	lb.		
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.1834	.20
Liquid	lb.	.1134	.124
Tablet	lb.	.1134	.113
Cudbear, French	lb.		
English	lb.	.20	.26
Concentrated	lb.	.38	.40
Flavine	lb.	.100	.130
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.244	.254
Gall	lb.		
Hematein Extract	lb.	.14	.15
Crystals	lb.	.24	.28
*Hypernic, liquid	lb.		
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	.54
For wool	lb.	.30	.33
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.		.53
Logwood, solid	lb.	.19	.25
Crystals	lb.	.20	.25
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.104	.116
Contract	lb.		
Osage Orange	lb.		
Powdered	lb.		
Paste	lb.	.06	.11
Persian Berries	lb.		
Quercitron, see tanning.	lb.		
Sumac, Sicily	lb.		
Quercitron Bark	lb.		
Woad	lb.		

#### MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.05	1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.85	.90
Domestic	lb.	.55	.60
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	.90
Soluble	lb.	.95	1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	.16
Zinc Dust, prime			



# Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from April 6 to April 13, 1918—Exports for month of February.

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

## Imports

**ACID—**  
12,384 pounds carbolic  
11,109 pounds oxalic  
**ALUM—**  
50,000 pounds  
**ARSENIC—**  
102,901 pounds  
**BARK—**  
2,650 pounds various  
**BEANS—**  
33,677 pounds vanilla  
729 bushels castor  
4,032 bushels castor  
18,200 pounds vanilla  
5,500 pounds vanilla  
6,400 pounds vanilla  
**BISMUTH—**  
67 pounds  
**CAMPHOR, CRUDE—**  
29,754 pounds  
**CAMPHOR, REFINED—**  
10,000 pounds  
**CASEIN—**  
44,800 pounds  
**CUTTLEFISH BONE—**  
4,500 pounds  
**DYES AND DYESTUFFS—**  
66,420 pounds gambier  
500 pounds alizarine  
5,618 pounds natural indigo  
3,522 pounds natural indigo  
114,377 pounds synthetic indigo  
4,300 pounds indigo  
11,800 pounds indigo  
36,050 pounds orchil liquor  
**ESSENTIAL OILS—**  
2,300 pounds bergamot  
2,200 pounds various  
2,400 pounds various  
1,600 pounds various  
15,010 pounds petitgrain  
**FLOWERS—**  
21,000 pounds chamomile  
2,250 pounds linden  
950 pounds saffron  
1,200 pounds various  
1,350 pounds chamomile  
**GUMS—**  
184,198 pounds chicle  
23,000 pounds arabic  
39,500 pounds arabic  
44,000 pounds arabic  
183,000 pounds chicle  
11,500 pounds arabic  
**GLYCERIN, CRUDE—**  
10,866 pounds  
**HERBS—**  
27,000 pounds  
**IODINE—**  
2,000 pounds  
**LACTARENE—**  
197,101 pounds  
**LEAVES—**  
27,600 pounds thyme  
18,700 pounds thyme  
20,300 pounds savory  
**LIME, CARBONATE—**  
28,000 pounds  
**LIME, CITRATE—**  
153,780 pounds  
**MAGNESITE, CALCINED—**  
197,120 pounds

## MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—

300 pounds drugs  
3,500 pounds drugs

## MERCURY—

4,650 pounds  
5,250 pounds

## OILS—

9,821 gallons nut  
96,935 pounds coconut  
1,050 pounds cottonseed  
1,102 pounds palm kernel  
10,000 pounds soya bean  
36,111 pounds fuel  
10 gallons olive, edible  
3,375 gallons peanut  
140 gallons rapeseed  
651 pounds lemon  
11,000 gallons olive, edible

## OPIUM—

1,314 pounds  
2,500 pounds

## POTASSIUM CARBONATE—

14,160 pounds

## POTASSIUM NITRATE—

66,030 pounds

## POTASSIUM SALTS—

200 pounds

## POTASSIUM SULPHATE—

20 tons

## QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—

231,926 pounds  
1,127,587 pounds

## QUEBRACHO WOOD—

6,325 tons

## ROOTS—

3,108 pounds licorice  
90,440 pounds ginger  
217,828 pounds ginger  
1,200 pounds belladonna  
150 pounds colchicum  
2,400 pounds valerian  
1,520 pounds various  
11,850 pounds jalap  
1,300 pounds ipecac

## SEED—

670,105 bushels flax  
52,000 bushels flax  
30,800 pounds caraway  
33,950 pounds caraway  
14,600 pounds caraway  
6,510 pounds celery  
571 pounds colchicum  
450 pounds colchicum  
2,650 pounds coriander  
34,900 pounds cumin  
7,000 pounds dill  
2,500 pounds fennel  
17,000 pounds various

## SHELLAC—

5,510 pounds

## SOAP, CASTILE—

7,936 pounds

## SODIUM NITRATE—

22,231 tons

## SPICES—

32,326 pounds unground cassia  
56,000 pounds pepper

## SPONGES—

3,200 pounds

## SUMAC, GROUND—

636,974 pounds

## TALC—

132,000 pounds

## TARTAR, CRUDE—

37,000 pounds

## WAX—

1,572 pounds bees  
14,899 pounds bees  
364 pounds mineral  
222,671 pounds vegetable

## WINE LEES—

431,572 pounds

65,101 pounds

## ZINC OXIDE—

46,500 pounds

## Exports

### ACID, CARBOLIC—

22 pounds, Costa Rica  
20 pounds, Guatemala  
6 pounds, Honduras  
25 pounds, Nicaragua

### ACID, NITRIC—

662 pounds, Mexico  
103 pounds, Panama  
17 pounds, Nicaragua  
193 pounds, Honduras  
35 pounds, Costa Rica

### ACID, PICRIC—

27,040,023 pounds, France

### ACID, SULPHURIC—

8,045 pounds, Panama  
1,819 pounds, Nicaragua  
25 pounds, Honduras  
2,381 pounds, Guatemala

### ALCOHOL—

31,967 gallons, Spain  
5,919 gallons, Italy

### CALCIUM CARBIDE—

12,240 pounds, Panama  
5,000 pounds, Guatemala  
6,600 pounds, Costa Rica  
700 pounds, Bermuda

### CAMPHOR—

100 pounds, Peru  
49 pounds, Colombia

### COPPER SULPHATE—

11,250 pounds, Canada  
448,000 pounds, Switzerland

336,000 pounds, France

### COTTONSEED OIL—

51,200 pounds, French West Indies  
16,625 pounds, San Domingo

### GLUCOSE—

370,000 pounds, Spain  
690,000 pounds, Italy

### GLYCERIN—

20 pounds, Salvador  
22 pounds, Nicaragua  
110 pounds, Honduras  
245,622 pounds, Italy  
2,600 pounds, France

### LIME ACETATE—

336,619 pounds, France

### LIME CHLORATE—

1,190 pounds, Panama  
192 pounds, Costa Rica  
100,100 pounds, Portugal

### POTASSIUM CHLORATE—

123,200 pounds, Argentina  
8 pounds, Hayti  
36 pounds, Cuba

### SODA, ASH—

10,000 pounds, Panama  
3,000 pounds, Nicaragua  
141,674 pounds, Italy  
218,500 pounds, France

### SODA, CAUSTIC—

50 pounds, Guatemala  
240 pounds, Bermuda  
354,126 pounds, Italy

### SODIUM SILICATE—

120,118 pounds, Mexico  
11,312 pounds, England

### PARAFFIN, CRUDE—

88,000 pounds, Spain  
3,285,695 pounds, Italy  
151,367 pounds, France

630,324 pounds, Spain  
262,438 pounds, Switzerland

### PEPPERMINT OIL—

57 pounds, British India

### WAX, VEGETABLE—

11,200 pounds

### ZINC OXIDE

1,779 pounds, Dutch Guiana  
220 pounds, Uruguay  
1,849 pounds, Venezuela

APRIL 17, 1918]

## DRUG &amp; CHEMICAL MARKETS

31

*News of Companies*

Fire, on April 7, partially destroyed the plant of the Frank L. May Chemical Company, 307 Front street, Perth Amboy, N. J., with loss estimated at \$15,000.

The Seminole Fertilizer & Oil Company, St. Augustine, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital of \$250,000, to manufacture fertilizer, oils, etc.

The Eldred Chemical Company, Chicago, Ill., has filed notice with the Public Service Commission of an increase in its capital from \$10,000 to \$100,000, to provide for expansion.

The Pyodine Chemical Company, Los Angeles, Cal., has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000, to engage in the manufacture of chemicals. Dr. Davis Osterbeld, E. and F. B. Osterbeld, Los Angeles, are the incorporators.

The Atlantic & Pacific Safety Explosives Company, Washington, D. C., a Delaware corporation, has filed notice of a change in its corporate name to the National Explosives Company, and an increase in its capital from \$1,500,000 to \$4,000,000.

The Heyden Chemical Works, Garfield, N. J., has recently awarded contracts for the construction of two manufacturing buildings at its plant. The structures will be one-story, about 30 x 40 feet, and four-story, 30 x 60 feet, of brick construction.

The United States Government, Navy Department, has recently awarded a contract to The Austin Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for the construction of a new acid manufacturing plant at Indian Head, Md. It is said that the entire works will cost about \$100,000.

The General Chemical Company, 25 Broad street, New York, has awarded a contract for the construction of a new one-story and basement service building, about 100 x 100 feet, to be located at Marcus Hook, Pa. The structure is estimated to cost \$40,000.

The Martin Dennis Company, 859 Summer Avenue, Newark, N. J., manufacturer of tanners' chemicals, has filed plans for the construction of a new one and two-story brick plant at 170 Sylvan Avenue, to be used as an addition to its plant. It will cost about \$30,000.

The Grasselli Powder Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has commenced the construction of a new acid plant, comprising eight one-story brick units, and power plant for works operation, at New Castle, Pa. It is said that the project will involve an expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000.

The Valley Chemical Works, Utica, Ill., are making rapid progress in the erection of a new addition to their plant. It is planned to commence the installation of new furnaces and the necessary machinery at an early date, and it is expected that the entire work will be completed within three months.

The Harvey Chemical Company, 68-70 Hudson street, Hoboken, N. J., has filed articles of incorporation with a capital of \$50,000, to engage in the manufacture of chemicals. Jacob J. Harvey, 29 North Sixteenth street, East Orange; Otley C. Harvey, 68 Chestnut street, Orange, and Harry B. Harvey, 759 Highland avenue, Newark, are the incorporators.

*Want Ads*

**RATE**—Our charge for these *WANT ADS* in this publication, *all classifications*, is \$1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

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**EISNER, MENDELSON & CO.'S SCHEDULES**

A schedule in bankruptcy was filed on April 11 in the Federal Court by Eisner, Mendelson & Co., of 90 West street, importers and exporters of chemicals. The schedule shows liabilities of \$136,223 and assets of \$960,382. The assets consist of notes amounting to \$28,500; stock, \$116,302; fixtures, \$1,264; materials and advertising matter, \$2,717; accounts, \$38,538; cash, \$57; shares of stock in the Johann Hoff Company and Hercules Water Company, \$878,000.

The principal claims against the company are: A. J. Eisner, \$12,255, secured; East River National Bank, \$7,116, secured; Coal & Iron National Bank, \$6,412, secured; Clarence G. Rothschild as trustee for some bondholders, \$38,000; Mrs. Theresa Wallack, \$20,100; estate of Edward Wolf, Philadelphia, \$5,000; Wolf & Co., Philadelphia, \$5,000; Louis Gerstley, Philadelphia, \$6,000; City of New York, \$202, and City of Newark, \$318, personal taxes in 1917.

The Swan & Finch Company's statement for the year ended December 31 last shows net profit from operations of \$203,469. A loss of \$121,919 on the sale of the Hicks Island plant was deducted, leaving net profit of \$81,549, or \$8.40 per share on the \$970,000 capital stock.

The United States Gypsum Company reports net earnings of \$1,228,673 for the year ended December 31, compared with \$1,092,178 for 1916. Earnings of \$9.22 per share on \$3,904,900 common stock compared with \$7.85 per share for the preceding year are estimated.

The United States Glass Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 per share, payable April 18.

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